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FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—April 14

Sun Rises	5 28 A M
Sun Sets	6 33 P M
Day's Length	13 h 05 m
High Water at Southport	4 51 A M
High Water at Wilmington	6 31 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., April 14.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 52°; 8 p. m., 59°, maximum, 64°; minimum, 46°; mean, 55°.

Rainfall for the day, 0.; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, .91.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m., April 13, furnished by the Weather Bureau Office:

The barometer has risen over the States of the Missouri valley, and it has fallen rapidly over the New England States and slightly over all other sections. It is highest along the Atlantic coast and over the central Western States, and lowest over southern Texas and the lower lakes. Light rain is falling over the Ohio valley and the lower lake regions, with local showers during the day along the Gulf coast. It is much cooler, in a narrow belt, from Oklahoma northeast to the upper lakes, and it is warmer over the Northwest, Ohio valley and the lower lakes. More or less cloudiness prevails over all sections tonight.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 13.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 22.7 feet and rising.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Showers; cooler in western portions; southerly winds becoming westerly.

OUTLINES.

Smallpox is raging at Guines, a town in Cuba. —— Spanish newspapers in Havana express no fear of a rupture of amicable relations between Spain and the United States, and that an offer of friendly intervention by the latter cannot be ill-considered. —— In the Virginia Conference of the A. M. E. Church Bishop Handy declared that no man would receive an appointment who had more than one wife; Rev. James Minter was expelled for having two wives. —— An important conference of representatives of trunk lines and the managers of the Joint Traffic Association was held yesterday in New York city. —— The bankruptcy bill was debated in the Senate yesterday; Senator Morgan concluded his speech on the resolution declaring a state of war to exist in Cuba. —— It is denied that Fitzsimmons has retired from the ring. —— Two murderers were executed in the jail of Hudson county, N. J. —— The steamer Laurada has been libelled for alleged violation of neutrality laws. —— A joint caucus of Populist Senators and Congressmen have issued an address on the political situation. —— The anniversary of Jefferson's birthday was celebrated yesterday in Washington, D. C., by the National Association of Democratic Clubs; Hon. Wm. J. Bryan spoke at length in response to a toast. —— Omaha is threatened with disaster from a flood. —— The Mississippi river south of Vicksburg is rising and Louisiana levees are endangered. —— Fighting between Turks and Greek insurgents in Crete continues. —— It is believed in diplomatic circles that a compromise will be made by Greece and Turkey, but it is undeniable that they are on the verge of war. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1½@1¾ per cent., last loan at 1¾ and closed offered at 1¾ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling 7 7 16c; flour—market was quieter than yesterday but very steadily held at old figures; wheat—spot more active, No. 2 red free on board nominal; corn—spot quiet, No. 2 29⅝c at elevator and 30⅝c afloat; rosin steady—strained common to good $1 65 @1 67½c; spirits turpentine firm at 29¼ @30c.

Vermont is stepping around lively these days; there is a big run of maple sap.

A man named Rat wants the Kansas Legislature to let him change his name. But they were too busy with other things to notice rats.

Greek bands, called "irregulars," have crossed the frontiers and had some scraps with the Turks, who look upon these proceedings as decidedly irregular.

Japan is a country without cattle, horses or sheep, but doesn't intend to remain so, for the Government proposes to establish 350 farms for the breeding of horses and other stock.

Mexico is getting up a tariff strictly retaliatory on the Dingley job, and Germany is threatening to shut down on our meats, &c., if we go to fooling with her beet sugar and other truck.

Editor Powell, of the Tarboro *Southerner*, who, it is announced, will open a law office in Washington, D. C., will be succeeded in the editorship by Mr. R. M. Busler, who has leased the *Southerner*.

The tollgate smashers in Kentucky are rendering the scope of their operations. They propose to regulate the mills as well as the gates, and are sending notices to millers not to increase the price of flour.

Mrs. Leland Standford has insured her life for $1,000,000 for the benefit of the University of California. She pays annually $170,000, and it is stipulated that if she lives more than ten years and makes these payments annually the University will get at her death $2,000,000.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 20. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,153

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The Maryland doctor who fed a lot of his guests on roasted, broiled, stewed and friscassed colt meat, wasn't a practical joker, but was in dead earnest and got up the feast to convince them that properly prepared horse flesh was a toothsome dish. His demonstration went right to the center, and the relish with which his guests took it in, left no room for doubt.

After studying over it for six hours and five minutes the Scranton, Pa., jury, which sat in the case of Anna Dickenson, who sued for $50,000 damages for being forcibly confined in an insane asylum, gave her a verdict for 6¼ cents. If it took that jury six hours and five minutes to give a 6¼ cents verdict, how long would it take it to give a verdict for $4.50?

Hiram Maxim, a brother of the inventor, is said to have discovered a process of making steel, that gives something marvellous. With drills made of this steel the hardest steel now made has been bored without making any impression on the drills, and with an ordinary knife blade made of it glass may be cut like chalk.

The Hawaiian authorities, who are not hankering to have the little Republic absorbed by Japan, have recently sent back a cargo of 400 Japs. There will be some kicking at this, as Japan claims under treaty the right of her people to migrate to the islands. That was one of Queen Lil's treaties.

And now the gentleman who is running the war business for Spain in the Philippines wants 8,000 more troops to keep the Philippiners employed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. L. GORE—Rice.
S. W. SANDERS—This week.
WORTH & WORTH—Best quality only.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Strawberries are in fair supply now. Some very fine ones were selling yesterday at 16⅔ cents per quart.

— This morning, shortly after 12 o'clock, a false alarm of fire was sent in from box 46, Third and Nun streets.

— The Naval Reserves are planning to provide their armory with some of the leading magazines and newspapers.

— The price of Huyler's candy at the Palace Bakery is 75 cents, not 45 cents a pound, as it appeared in the advertisement yesterday.

— Notices have been posted in the court room at the Court House prohibiting all persons, except lawyers, from entering inside the bar.

— The STAR acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the "Knights of Columbus March," by Geo. H. Fisher. It is written in six-eight time.

— Yesterday afternoon Officers Carney and Green arrested two colored boys, Willie Morris and Henry Nash, for fighting in the Orton House alley.

— A meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at 8 o'clock this afternoon. A full attendance is desired.

— The receipts of cotton here were 86 bales, against 43 on the same day last year; the local market closed firm at 7 cents per pound, against 7⅝ on the corresponding day of 1896.

— Market and Front was the scene of another earnest sermon by Capt. Leavitt last night. A large crowd gathered about the speaker and paid the closest and most respectful attention.

— Yesterday afternoon an altercation ensued between a white man and a colored man on the water front. The white man knocked the colored man into the river, from which he was rescued safely.

— Holy week services in St. Matthew's English Lutheran church, Brooklyn, to-night at 8 o'clock. Good Friday night preparatory service at the same time. Everybody welcome to attend these services.

— The colored base ball team of this city are getting in trim for the coming season. Capt. Geo. Stevenson of the Mutuals, has made arrangements for a game next month with a team from Washington, D. C.

—Commencing Thursday, the 15th, the Atlantic Coast Line morning train will leave Wilmington at 9 a. m. instead of 9.35 a. m., and the train from the North will arrive at Wilmington at 9 40 p. m. instead of 9.30 a. m.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. H. E. King, of Onslow county, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. C. N. Moore, of Viola, was here yesterday.

— Mr. R. K. Bryan, of Scott's Hill, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. H. W. Hood, of Southport, arrived in the city last evening.

— Mr. James Lesesne, of Bladen county, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Spring Hope, was one of yesterday's visitors.

— Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Schenck, of New York, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mr. D. P. Tatum, of Dawson's Landing, was a visitor at this office yesterday.

— Mrs. J. McK. Tolar and Miss Georgia Williams left last night for Washington.

— Mr. Thos. L. Leonard, who is attending school at Siler City, is at home for a few days.

— Editor Chas. L. Stevens, of the Newbern *Journal*, was among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Master J. T. Munds has returned from New York city to spend the Summer with his mother.

— Mr. B. G. Worth, who has been quite sick, was much better last night, the STAR was glad to learn.

— The STAR is glad to learn that Mrs. R. J. Bunting, who has been quite ill for several days, is very much improved.

— Rev. W. B. Oliver left yesterday for Raleigh to attend a meeting of the trustees of the Baptist Female University.

— Mrs. W. F. Robertson and Master Frederick Robertson returned yesterday from a visit to Mrs. Robertson's mother at Albany, Ga.

— Mr. W. B. Savage, of the Inter-State Telephone Co. in this city, informs the STAR that his line is now in perfect working order.

— Solicitor M. C. Richardson leaves for Clinton this morning. He will return to be present at the Criminal Court which will convene here Monday, April 26th.

— Mr. David Laird, special agent and travelling auditor of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, of Richmond, has been in the city several days looking after the interests of his company here.

— Governor Russell arrived in the city yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock from his plantation in Brunswick county, where he has been sojourning since Sunday. After shaking hands with quite a number of friends he left on the 7.15 Atlantic Coast Line train for Raleigh.

The STAR office was enlivened yesterday by the presence for a short while, of Hon. S. Otho Wilson, of the Railway Commission. He was just returning from a successful fishing expedition in Onslow county—the first "outing," Mr. Wilson says, that he has enjoyed in five years. He left last evening for Raleigh to attend a meeting of the Railway Commission to-day.

Superior Court.

In the Superior Court yesterday the following cases were disposed of:

T. B. Burnett vs. W., N. & N. Railway Company. Continued for plaintiff. This is an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by injury to his person while he was a passenger of the railroad. At the September term of the Superior Court the plaintiff received a judgment for $3,000, but the defence appealed and the Supreme Court granted a new trial.

Joseph S. Sneeden vs. City of Wilmington. Sixty days allowed the plaintiff to file complaint and sixty days thereafter allowed defendant to file answer.

Josh Halsey and wife vs. City of Wilmington. Sixty days allowed the plaintiff to file complaint and sixty days thereafter allowed defendant to file answer.

Maggie Hypsher vs. Horace M. Hypsher. Divorce granted.

At 11 a. m. o'clock, Court took recess until 10 o'clock this morning.

Small Fire—Slight Damage.

At 10.30 o'clock yesterday morning the kitchen to Mr. H. Cronenberg's residence on Fourth street, between Chesnut and Mulberry, was discovered on fire, and an attempt was made to send in an alarm from box 28, Fourth and Mulberry streets, but the key to the box was missing and consequently an alarm from that box could not be sent in. In the meantime an alarm was turned in from box 27, Third and Princess streets, to which the fire department responded promptly and succeeded, after a short fight, in suppressing the flames. The damage is estimated at $195, which is covered by insurance with Willard & Giles and J. H. Boatwright & Son.

Cape Fear River Entrance.

Notice to Mariners, No. 217, says: "The wreck near buoy No. 4, in Bald Head Channel, having so far disappeared as to make the red and black horizontal striped buoy marking it unnecessary, both have been removed from the charts."

— The Ladies Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Palace Bakery Prices On Fine Candies.

We made you living prices on Bread, now we are making you living prices on fine Candies, with 100 different kinds to select from. Maillard's, 75c pound; Huyler's, 75c pound; Lowney's, 45c; Hess', 35c pound; Goussett's, 30c pound. Every price Candy warranted or money refunded. Very best.

PALACE BAKERY.

WILMINGTON PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting—President's Report and Recommendations—Old Officers Re-Elected.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Wilmington Produce Exchange was held yesterday at noon; the President, Mr. Oscar Pearsall, in the chair, and Col. Jno. L. Cantwell, Secretary.

The minutes of the twenty-third annual meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary and Treasurer's report was then read, showing the number of members to be five more than at the last annual meeting, the amount of money on hand to have increased by more than half, and the Exchange to be free from liabilities.

The President read his annual report as follows:

Gentlemen of the Produce Exchange:

According to custom, I submit my annual report. In attempting this I will endeavor to be as brief as practicable. The membership a year ago was 37; to-day it is 42. This slight increase in the membership is encouraging, and we have especial cause for gratitude to Almighty God that death has not visited our number during the past year. Your Exchange is in a good financial condition; every item of expense to date is paid. Our liabilities are nothing and we have on hand $965.47 in cash.

The condition, with the facilities for general usefulness to the membership and the public, is such as has been in existence heretofore, in procuring market reports, maritime news and much other information of more or less value, every item of which is carefully recorded by our efficient secretary; and besides being useful for reference, affords opportunity for obtaining valuable reliable statistics of such matters. Since the organization of the Exchange we might safely challenge if there has been a single vessel of any size to this port that we cannot give the dates of arrival and departure, where from and where to, and both inward and outward cargoes. It is a fact that information is procured and recorded here that is not to be found elsewhere, and Government officials have come here and obtained facts from this Exchange not to be had otherwise, not even in the United States Custom House. It must be apparent to the minds of any and all who have not heretofore known the value of the work done by this Exchange that the amount of clerical work done requires the services of a competent secretary; but the general public does not know the cost or appreciate the far-reaching usefulness of the Exchange directly or indirectly to the community. While it is more useful to merchants, millers, brokers, and manufacturers, every citizen who owns anything owes the Exchange his *moral support* if nothing else. The members have it in their province to increase the usefulness to themselves and at the same time make it desirable to others to become members.

The success which has attended the efforts of the Government employes in giving our port deep water at the bar and in the river channel up to the city must be gratifying to us all who have had in contemplation great commercial advantages resulting from it. Yet I heard a gentleman say recently that the closing of the inlet had damaged the trade of this city more than anything else that has ever occurred, and that the trade of the "corn cracker" of 500 bushels capacity was worth more than that of the largest ocean steamer carrying five to six thousand bales of cotton. How much fact there may be in this opinion, as expressed, is a matter of guess; but in this connection I venture to ask, What have we in lieu of the trade that formerly came from the Eastern counties through small coasting vessels? Is it offset entirely by a large increase in the export in cotton? For since the closing of New Inlet it has been impossible to increase the export of naval stores for the reason known to you all—that the supply of this product has been gradually decreasing in our section for years.

The management of the railroads terminating here are more considerate of our requirements, and can contribute more to the rapid development of local interests than any other agency. It is possible for them to do for Wilmington what the Richmond & Danville, and perhaps other lines, have done for Richmond. Why should the through freight and travel be sought to the disadvantage or expense of local business? Why will a railroad haul a car of through-freight 80 miles for $4 and charge $5 for a local haul of four miles for the same? Why does it cost our farmers 54 cents per barrel to send their potatoes to New York, and the New York producer may send us his for 30 cents per barrel? If these conditions are just from any standpoint of reasoning I am still of the opinion that they tend to retard the progress and development of our section. Yet, with our five railroads extending into the interior in as many directions, our merchants have opportunity of enlarging their trade by the employment of necessary enterprise with discretion.

In my opinion the principal factor in promoting the prosperity and progress of our city and section is agriculture. It is encouraging to know that there is progress in this branch of industry, evidenced not only by the increased cotton crop, but also of grain. In our immediate section truck and berry crops are of no little importance. We are apt to lose sight of this industry because it has not heretofore come under our observation or in our lines of trade. I believe these crops have increased tenfold during the past five years, and in many sections where cotton has been and is an important crop, it is conceded by those who know best that the value of the truck and berry crops is greater than that of cotton. It behooves us to give such encouragement to our producers as it may be practicable to do.

The erection of a suitable quarantine station at this port is a precautionary measure, the value of which can never be known. We may congratulate ourselves on this much desired acquisition to our port, and thank all who have been instrumental in procuring it. This, with our good health record, will count much for us in the summing up of favorable conditions as a seaport.

The other principal requirements devolves upon our city government—to provide an adequate system of sewerage to protect and promote the public health. This has been a long felt want. Shall we wait for the visitation of another such calamity as came upon us in 1863 before realizing the importance of this requirement?

From the Secretary's books I gather the following figures:

Receipts for year ended April 1, 1897.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
223,304	29,925	129,560	50,848	10,485

Receipts for year ended April 1, 1896.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
164,943	46,518	205,197	67,198	13,555
67,361	6,685	12,497	16,354	2,930
Increase	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease

Exports for year ended April 1, 1897.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.	Lumber.
226,816	41,411	211,998	59,135	10,940	24,315,705

Exports for year ended April 1, 1896.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.	Lumber.
166,514	35,185	190,149	64,707	13,308	20,188,000
60,302	5,774	21,849	5 884	2,978	4,038,698
Incr.	decr.	incr.	decr.	decr.	incr.

These figures indicate what we have realized for years past in the falling off of our naval stores products, but they also indicate that our cotton producing section has been peculiarly fortunate in having about a full crop, at prices which were doubtless enhanced by the short crops further south.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The membership should be increased to about 100. In my opinion there are that many business men and others here who ought to be directly interested and contribute to the expense of maintaining the Exchange. Let us while striving to improve our individual interests use that business enterprise in our respective lines which is in evidence on the part of our cotton exporters and fertilizer manufacturers, to the end that our trade in some other things may be on a parity with these.

An organization of capital and effort having for its object trade with South America and the West Indies might prove profitable. I would like to see it done. The time may be upon us to make similar effort for the export trade in grain and flour.

Your Committee on Transportation should continue to work for such equitable freight rates as will enable us to compete with other markets for the trade of our section.

Your committee on manufactories should be alert to foster and encourage any proposition for manufacturing enterprises.

The quotation committee should be diligent, prompt and regular in making daily quotations, which will give a correct idea of the value of every article quoted.

Your membership committee I hope will work to make up the 100 members at an early date.

Your arbitration committee will hardly have much to do, judging from the past.

In conclusion, I know of no necessary amendment to our present rules, as all our merchants are working harmoniously under them.

I would be remiss not to mention the valuable assistance your board of managers have rendered to me, and you can hardly estimate their services too highly. Colonel Cantwell, our efficient Secretary, has been always faithful to his duties, and I wish to express my gratitude to him for his faithfulness and courteous attention; and for the kindness and many courtesies which I have received from you all I wish now to make proper acknowledgment. Upon retiring from office I bespeak for my successor that same consideration at your hands that I have ever received, and wish for the Exchange continued prosperity and increased usefulness.

Respectfully submitted,
OSCAR PEARSALL,
President.

It was moved by Mr. C. W. Worth that a vote of thanks be extended to President Pearsall for his very valuable and faithful services, and for his instructive report with its recommendations; that the report be spread upon the minutes, and copies be furnished the daily papers.

Mr. W. H. Sprunt was called to the chair to put the question, which was passed unanimously. The President resumed his seat and a general discussion followed, bearing upon freight rates, duties of committees and other matters of immediate interest. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Chas. H. Robinson, W. H. Sprunt, Walker Taylor, Oscar Pearsall, William Calder, D. L. Gore and others.

The meeting then adjourned.

OLD OFFICERS RE ELECTED.

The election of officers of the Produce Exchange held yesterday from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. resulted in the choice of the former officers, namely: Mr. Oscar Pearsall, President; H. G. Smallbones, Vice President; Messrs. F. E. Hashagen, Chas. H. Robinson, S. P. McNair, Chas. E. Borden and D. L. Gore, Board of Managers; and Messrs. Walker Taylor, Jno. K. Williams and M. J. Corbett, Inspectors of Election.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—9 bales cotton, 8 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—79 bales cotton, 13 casks spirits turpentine, 14 bbls rosin, 20 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—2 casks spirits turpentine, 79 bbls rosin, 95 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—16 casks spirits turpentine, 198 bbls rosin, 32 bbls tar.

Steamer A. P. Hart—124 bbls rosin, 97 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

Steamer Lisbon—8 casks spirits turpentine, 48 bbls rosin, 109 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 88 bales; spirits turpentine, 37 casks; rosin, 388 bbls; tar, 284 bbls; 4 bbls crude turpentine.

The Theatrical Season Closed.

With the performance of Joseph Jefferson last Saturday night, the theatrical season at the Opera House ended. The season has been a most successful one from an artistic stand point, as Manager Schloss has offered the finest attractions *en route*, among which was Rhea, "Rob Roy," Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag," "The Nabobs," Emily Bancker, Bancroft and Primrose and West's Minstrels. Season '97-'98 will commence early in September.

Refused to Aid a Policeman.

Police officers Geyer and Anderson, colored, this morning arrested a young white man, Tom Brown, on a warrant charging him with refusing to aid an officer in making an arrest. It is alleged that Brown refused to aid Officer W. D. George Saturday night in arresting Henry Lee, colored, after he had been called upon to do so. The accused was placed in the guard house to await a trial before Mayor Wright to-day at noon.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 30 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

— There will be Lenten services at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church to night at 8 o'clock.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

STILL UNSETTLED.

THE APPOINTMENT OF JUDGE OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Chances Favor Boyd of Greensboro—State Farmers' Alliance Meeting in May—Suicide in Wake County—Fraud on Public Schools—Commendable Action of Daughters of Confederate Veterans.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 13.

Nothing scarcely was talked of yesterday except the wreck and loss of life on the Southern Railroad near Charlotte on Sunday.

It is proposed that a State Farmers' Alliance meeting be held May 3rd.

It is promised that to-day the question of a successor to the late Judge Seymour will be settled. Telegrams from Washington last night state that the chances were decidedly in favor of Col. James Boyd, of Greensboro, if it was to be a Western man. Pritchard would urge him as against Price, but would prefer Governor Russell or Chief Justice Faircloth.

There are fully 800 bicycles in use in this city. Hillsboro street, ninety feet wide, and beautifully graded and macadamized, is alive with bicyclists every afternoon.

Mr. Perrin Gower, a farmer in Wake county, took laudanum and died yesterday from the effects. He was quite a prominent citizen and a man of means.

There is said to be an increase in the number of mortgages in the county this year, as compared with last year. The big cotton crop to be planted is the cause.

Mrs. Iredell who is looking after the $50,000 to be raised by the old pupils of St. Mary's for the endowment of the school, is meeting with encouraging success.

The revenue act case was heard by the Supreme Court to day, on motion for a special hearing. This is in regard to the poll tax.

Julius B. Fortune of Shelby, has moved his family to this city and it is said he has been promised the position of clerk of the U. S. District Court. Mr. W. J. Riddick has held the place for over thirty years. The judge has the appointing of the clerk and how Fortune could be promised the place when no judge has as yet been appointed seems strange.

Butler in his paper to day says that he thinks "there is some danger that the gold Democrats will go back into the Democratic party and possibly get control of the party; that if this should be the case, the rank and file of the Democratic party would almost in a body come to the People's party, and thus we could defeat the Republican gold and monopoly candidate, and elect a People's party President, with the co-operation of the silver Republicans."

The State Superintendent of Public Instructions says that a fraud is being perpetrated on the public schools by persons who are selling charts worth about $3 50 for $16. He says in one county fully $2,000 was thus used.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The weekly weather crop report says considerable progress has been made in planting corn and some cotton has been put in. Trucking and strawberries are doing well in the eastern district. Fair warmer weather is needed.

The Daughters of the Confederacy met to-day and passed resolutions asking L. O. Branch Camp Confederate Veterans to lay before the annual reunion of Confederate Veterans at Nashville, a motion to take steps in regard to the proposed plan of the G. A. R. to give to schools a history in which all Southerners are treated of as insurrectionists and rebels. The article, read before the "Daughters," particularized Gen. R. E. Lee as such. Rev. Dr. Daniel, Rev. Dr. Weston and several other prominent gentlemen, particularly teachers addressed the Daughters at their meeting and approved their proposition.

FIRE AT MOUNT AIRY.

Tobacco Warehouse and Other Buildings Burned—Loss $15,000.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

MT. AIRY, N. C., April 15, 1897.

Fire destroyed the Planters' brick warehouse, the Moody & Olive Tobacco Works and two or three small buildings at five o'clock this morning. The fire was under control by 7 a. m. The loss is estimated at $15 000, with partial insurance. This is a sad blow to our thriving town.

[By Southern Associated Press.]

WINSTON, N. C., April 13.—The Planters tobacco warehouse, Moody & Olive's tobacco factory and two blacksmith shops in Mount Airy, were destroyed by fire early this morning. The damage is placed at $15,000, with $7,500 insurance.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 30 cents. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RICE, RICE.

50 Bushels Upland Seed Rice.
1,781 Barrels Flour.
2,100 Bushels Corn.
800 Bushels Meal.
76,000 Pounds Meat.

Also Hay, Hoop Iron, Oats, Peanuts, Soap, Molasses, Salt, Nails, Crackers, Can goods, Candy, Drugs and other goods.

D. L. GORE.
126, 128 & 134 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
ap 14 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Big Reduction
—IN—
Toilet
SOAPS

THIS WEEK.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sts.
ap 13 tf

UP TO DATE
Livery and Sales Stable.
S. P. COWAN & CO.
108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses.

Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $6.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for Whites and Colored, $4 00 Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

Foreclosure Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the cause of Frank H. Blodgett, who sues in behalf of himself and all other creditors against the Union Construction Company, the undersigned receiver will expose for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Southport, N. C., on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1897, at 12 M., the following described property: All the right, title and interest of the Union Construction Company in and to the franchise, roadbed, rights of way, acqueducts, culverts, bridges and other appurtenances of the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company, as the same is now surveyed, profiled, graded and constructed, from the point where the same connects with the W., C. & A. Railway near Meares' Bluff, Brunswick county, to the city of Southport; and also all the interest of said Construction Company in and to 450 coupon bonds of the sum of $1,000 each, secured by deed of trust made by the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, said deed being duly registered in said Brunswick county.

apr 13 30t J. T. ADAMS, Receiver.

THIS WEEK AT
The Unlucky Corner
Preserves.

The other articles you must come to see, as it will cut its way into your favor and literally make the dust fly.

Prices will astonish you.

S. W. SANDERS.
ap 11 tf

Hall & Pearsall

Invite the attention of the trade to their large stock of

Groceries and Provisions

Farmers and Distillers' Supplies.

Samples and quotations cheerfully sent.

Nutt and Mulberry streets
ap 10 D&W tf

Best Quality Only
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Flour, Sugar, Molasses,
SALT MEAT, LARD,
Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay, Lime, Currents,
Nails, Rivets, Hoop Iron, Snuff, Lye, Soap, Tobacco, Cigars, Cakes, Crackers.
Lowest cash prices.
WORTH & WORTH.
ap 9 tf

Hamme, The Hatter,

FOR LATEST STYLES AND LOWEST Prices in Spring Hats and Caps. Nice line of Umbrellas.
apr 11 tf 26 North Front street.

Shippers of Truck

WILL FIND IT CONVENIENT TO USE Air Cushion Rubber Stamps, as they always make a good impression on a wood surface. Seal Presses Stamp Pens, Key Tags, Stamp Ink &c—enough to fill your Pad.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,
'Phone 260. 15 Princess street. apr 4 tf

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE THIS day sold out my entire interest in the Cigar and Tobacco business of J. R. Smith. All accounts due said firm will be paid to said J. R. Smith, and all accounts due by said firm are to be paid by J. R. Smith.

This March 27th, 1897.

apr 6 tf1 mo 1 WILLARD SMITH.

Jas. H. Carroway and Henry McLean,

THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call.

Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT,
No. 11 South Front street.
dec 27 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,
118 Market Street.

There is not a line in this Advertisement that is not
Brimful of Money Saving Chances.

Special cash sale of Muslin Underwear and Ladies' Wrappers, commencing Monday, April 19th, and continuing as long as goods last.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers. Hemmed and Tucked, nicely made. This sale 19 cents per pair and only three pair allowed to each customer.

Ladies' Night Gowns, Ruffled and Tucked, full size and nicely made. This sale only 41 cents. Only two garments allowed to each customer.

Muslin Cambric "Corset" Covers, nice quality, and trimmed with Embroidery. This sale only 17c. Only three to each customer. Also a line of better quality equally as Low in prices.

Wrappers, Wrappers, Wrappers.

Ladies' Wrappers, nicely made. Latest styles in Percales and Cambric, in all colors, really worth more for making. This sale only 79 cents each. Only three to each customer.

Ladies' Wrappers, better quality, and Trimmed Waist, lined, actually cost more for making. This sale only $1.00. Only three allowed to each customer.

Ladies' Wrappers in Lawn and Dimities, and nicely trimmed with Lace Embroidery at prices lower than material.

Shirt Waists.

We are showing the best and largest selected stock of Ladies' Washable Shirt Waists in the city, in the latest styles and in all the new materials, including

ORGANDIES, LAPPETS, BATISTES, PERCALE AND CAMBRICS,

with self or detachment Collars and Cuffs,

Prices From 25c to $1.98 Each.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

is complete with all the latest styles.

Mail orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR.
ap 10 tf

TO THE
Southern
Baptist
Convention
AT
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
MAY 5th to 14th, 1897.

THE
Seaboard Air Line
OFFERS THE
Best Service!
Quickest Routes!
AND A
HALF RATE.

In addition to the regular Superb Double Daily Service, it is proposed to run

Three "Baptist Special Trains"
FROM
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia,

Making immediate connections with trains from all points
North, South East and West.

For special printed matter, maps, time-tables, rates, tickets, sleepers and all information, address or call on

B. A. NEWLAND, Agt. Pass'r Dept.
6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
OR
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.,
Portsmouth, Va.
mar 16 tf

CUT PRICES AT
Mercer & Evan's.

Our EASTER SHOES are going rapidly. Come early and get best selections. Take a look in our Window in passing. We shall be glad to see you come in.

Respectfully,
MERCER & EVANS,
63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. ap 4 tf

ICE CREAM!
Parties, Excursions
and Picnics
Furnished at Low Prices.
Parlors open till 10 P. M.
E. Warren & Son.
ap 8 tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14

CURRENCY REFORM.

In his inaugural address President McKinley gave currency reform so much attention as to say that if Congress in its wisdom should deem it expedient to create a commission to take into consideration the condition of the currency and the needs of the country in that respect such action would meet with his hearty concurrence, and that if vested with the authority to appoint such commission he would select prominent, well informed citizens of different political parties who would command the confidence of the country on account of their special fitness for the work. He believed that such a commission could present a report that would command the support of all parties and our finances thus cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. He thought the experiment worth a trial, and believed it would prove beneficial to the entire country.

That sounded very well, but neither Mr. McKinley nor Congress seems to be in any hurry about providing for this commission. Perhaps he thinks he has proceeded as far on that line as it is incumbent on him to do until he gets his new tariff through, which, if it bring anything like the prosperity promised, will make the necessity for currency reform that much the less. An effort was made to have him couple the tariff with currency reform in his call for an extra session of Congress, which he failed to do, but if he had been really anxious to hurry currency reform along he might at leastr in his message have suggested that Congress at this session take that matter into consideration and authorize him to act so that the committee might get to work soon and report as early as practicable. It would, at least, be some satisfaction to the country to know that such a commission had been appointed and that even that much progress had been made in the way of reforming our currency system, which he and everyone else admits needs reforming.

But we do not think that Mr. McKinley wanted that commission created until the new tariff had come into operation, hoping that changes for the better in the business condition of the country might divert attention from the financial question, and thus he would escape the necessity of dealing with it and for this reason, if no other, he will let this question hang fire as long as he can, and play it for politics. He may possibly before the next congressional elections take place, appoint such commission, provided the demand continues for currency reform, but if it doesn't, then neither he nor Congress will give the money question much thought. They have but little if any hope of making any progress with the international Congress, and their ideas of currency reform in our system extends no further than some changes in the national bank system which would authorize the establishment of banks with a smaller capital than is now required, which would make these banks more generally useful than they are now.

The national bankers may not object to this, for the large banks would practically control the smaller ones, and they may even favor it as a means of heading off the movement for State banks, which they do not propose to see established if they can prevent it.

Unfortunately the men who control the financial policies of this country are the men who practically have a monopoly of the circulating medium by means of which they have the business interests of the country in their power. If the South or the West needs money the South and the West must go to them to get it, and then they impose such conditions as they see fit. It doesn't matter what the wealth-producing resources of the South or the West may be as long as they are without money they will be dependent on the money powers of the East, which have grown rich and arrogant from the tribute drawn from the South and the West. Individually Mr. McKinley may sympathize with his own section, but Mr. McKinley the individual and Mr. McKinley the President are entirely two different persons. One might represent his own section with which he is in closer sympathy, the other represents the Republican party and will be controlled by the money power, which is the dominant element in that party, and without whose support he would now be a resident of Canton instead of a resident of the city of Washington.

This is the influence that will direct the selection of the monetary commission referred to in Mr. McKinley's inaugural, if Congress should create it and Mr. McKinley appoints its members. They will so manage that the commission will echo them and report for only such modifications of the present financial system as would be acceptable to them and would make them more masters of the financial domain than they are now. The present system has made them almost supreme, has given the East untold advantages over the South and the West, and therefore in any change that may be suggested there will, as far as their power and influence go, be as little departure from that system as possible.

MINOR MENTION.

Quite unexpectedly the announcement has been made that President McKinley has appointed commissioners to the proposed international monetary congress. So little had been said about this lately that the impression had become pretty general that he would take his time about making up this commission; in fact it had been given out from Washington that he would delay the appointment for some time until he had ascertained through the inquiries of our ministers abroad and other official agencies what the sentiment of European Governments was and the likelihood of their co-operating with this Government in the effort for international bimetallism. Possibly he may have been hurried up by the recent elections in which his party sustained so many defeats, which were interpreted by some as a rebuke for the course pursued by the Republican party since it came into power, and for its failure to take some steps to give the country a better monetary system than it has. May be there is something in this, but whatever the moving power may have been the country will accept this action with satisfaction, for this international congress ought to be disposed of one way or the other, and if there be anything in it let the world get the benefit of it, and if not let it be dropped. The sooner it is decided whether there is anything to be expected from it or not the better, and therefore the sooner the congress is called, now that the commissioners have been appointed, the better.

* * *

There is scarcely a day that the revenue officers in this State do not raid and capture illicit stills. They are kept constantly on the move, notwithstanding the number of captures they make, and the number of people who get before the Federal courts, from which some of them go to the penitentiary. Speaking of this the Raleigh *Press-Visitor* quotes District Attorney Aycock as saying:

"Moonshine in this part of the State—the eastern district—he says is unquestionably increasing and will continue to increase as long as the tax on whiskey remains at the high figure of $1.10 a gallon. Corn whiskey can be bought for $1 a gallon—less than the tax. In fact, the Government finds it difficult to make sales of corn whiskey for the tax. The one purpose in life of the moonshiner is to avoid all the tax and the purpose of many of the registered distilleries is to make all they can without payment of taxes."

Some years ago there was little "moonshining" in the Eastern part of the State. It was an industry that was confined mainly to the Western part, where the native seemed to have an idea that he had an inalienable right to convert his corn into exhilarating liquid, and quaff it tax free. He seemed, also, to enjoy playing a game of wits with the "reveneurs," and when things became monotonous taking a brush with them occasionally. A few dollars are a good deal to some of these people, who never see much money, and consequently they take the chances of getting into limbo, if caught, to make a few dollars. My. Aycock is right. When the law puts a premium on deviltry we may expect to see the deviltry.

* * *

Senator Pritchard is not much of a civil service enthusiast, but it may be incidentally remarked that there are not very many of that kind in the Republican party just now. It goes mightily against their grain to see Democrats holding Federal jobs while there are so many Republicans not only willing, but anxious to relieve them. This has cropped out pretty distinctly in the discussions in the House of Representatives and in the Senate where some of the statesmen expressed their opinion of the system by characterizing it as a colossal humbug. Senator Pritchard didn't so characterize it, but he is "agin" it, all the same, and as far as his influence goes is doing all he can to knock the pins from under it. A Washington dispatch to the Raleigh *Tribune* quotes him as saying that he would be very much surprised if the Senate investigation, which begins to-morrow, does not result in "a radical change of the whole system." Of course they must find pretexts for this but these will be found in many of the removals and appointments made during the last administration and in the widening of the scope of the act to cover places which they will contend were never originally contemplated. They must do something for the army of retainers who are waiting outside the crib, and the only way they can is by breaking into the civil service "colossal humbug" and they will not surprise anyone very much when they do.

The new Secretary of Agriculture is filling a long-felt want by imparting some information on the way to grow mushrooms. His predecessor was so much occupied with essays on "pot metal," &c., that he entirely overlooked the mushroom. When the farmers master the art of growing mushrooms, and other people learn how to distinguish them from the hundreds of other fungus growths that resemble them, it will be a great day.

One Hundred Doses One Dollar is peculiar to and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is economy to buy Hood's. †

BOOK NOTICES.

The North American Review for April abounds in solid articles which the thoughtful reader will enjoy. All of them are on subjects which are now attracting more or less of the world's attention. Address North American Review, No. 991 Fifth Avenue, New York.

As usual, *The Atlantic Monthly* for April presents a varied and interesting list of contents, which the reader cannot fail to enjoy. There is much to entertain, and also much to both entertain and instruct. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., No. 11 East Seventeenth street, New York.

The medical and other readers on sanitary subjects will find much to interest them in the April number of *The Sanitarian*. The leading article is on "Race Deterioration," by Lawrence Irwell, M. A. Address A. N. Bell, M. D., 887 Clinton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The April number of *St Nicholas*, the little folks will find a delightful number, with its interesting reading matter and handsome illustrations. Many of the articles presented are not only entertaining, but highly instructive. Published by The Century Company, Union Square, New York.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Franklin *Press*: Two boys in Hamburg township, Jackson county, a few days ago were playing with an old pistol and an old gun, when the gun was accidentally discharged and one of the boys killed.

— Shelby *Aurora*: We learn that the wheat crop throughout this section is looking well. —— Mr. J. Shirley Smith bought a lot of Cleveland county mica on last Friday, in which was one block 15½ by 26 and 15 inches thick.

— Charlotte *News*: A report reached here Monday morning of the death of a son of Mr Garrison Medlin, one of Union county's most prominent citizens. Young Medlin and another lad named Stinson, a cousin of Medlin, were working on the road about ten miles from here. From some cause Stinson struck Medlin with a spade, and the death yesterday is the result. Stinson has not yet been arrested.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Wiloughby Jackson, an old colored woman, was burned to death near Manchester Saturday while burning grass in a graveyard. A number of colored people were to meet and clean out the graveyard, but only this good old woman kept the faith. She undertook to do the cleaning herself, and while burning the grass, her clothing caught afire and she was horribly burned, dying in great agony soon afterwards.

— Lenoir *Topic*: Dan Tucker and Tim Dun, white men, were lodged in jail at Mocksville, Davis county, week before last, charged with the murder of Miles Cuthroll, colored. The evidence against them is said to be strong. —— Prof. A. T. Abernethy, who was tried and bound over to court on the charge of making a murderous assault upon Rev. D. P. Goode and his son, was convicted at the recent term of Burke court. When called for sentence to be passed he was not to be found. He was not on hand, and, realizing the probability of conviction, he was conveniently absent. He has not been heard of since, and is said to be in Mexico.

— Lincoln *Journal*: Dr. John H. McBrayer, of Shelby, who is interested in fruit growing, has been studying curculio, or peach bore, and the scale. As the result of his investigation he finds that fruit growers and the authorities are wrong in their theories as to the circulio. It is the generally accepted theory that the peach bore is hatched from larvæ deposited at the root of the tree and works its way up the tree and into the fruit. Dr. McBrayer claims that the bore which works at the root of the tree and the worm in the fruit are distinct and separate. An examination with the microscope easily demonstrates this. He has also discovered a chemical compound which effectually destroys these pests and purposes offering his discovery to the National Department of Agriculture.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: The State Auditor says the income tax is not given in in perhaps a majority of cases. This is so in many counties. Gaston is an example of this. Only three men in that county give in incomes of over $1,000, and among these is not one of the county officials. The Auditor does not know how to get at this tax. —— News was received here to day of the suicide of Mr. Perrin Grower at his home near Auburn. He was in Raleigh Friday and bought a bottle of laudanum, which he took Saturday after returning home. He died this morning from the effects of the dose. He was a man of means and of great industry and energy, but a few years ago he was injured in a gin and since then he had been subject to fits of mental depression, and it is thought that his mind was unbalanced at the time he took the drug. He was 70 years old, and was a man of influence and of quite large property.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— And now the Spaniards say they will spend $15,000,000 on improvements to make Havana healthy. The truculent tyrants ought to have done this years ago. That they have not makes the greedy and cruel monarchy responsible for tens of thousands of deaths from yellow fever and other diseases.—*Chattanooga Times, Dem.*

—— Senator Elkins wants to tax the cargo of every foreign ship 10 per cent. Why not sow the approaches to all our ports with torpedoes and keep the blarsted foreigners out altogether? Then we could devote ourselves to the noble task of getting rich by swapping jack-knives with each other. The Senator is only a half-hearted protectionist.—*Atlanta Journal, Dem.*

—— The gentlemen who left the Democratic party last year are considering the advisability of holding a conference to devise ways and means to save that political organization from a destruction they profess to fear. If we are to judge by the returns from the municipal elections the Democratic party is engaged in its old business of saving itself, and that is more than some its bolters will be able to do.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

TWINKLINGS.

— "I think I have pretty well your language the master of," said the foreigner, "but tell me how, as I hear a man say, one can cut a lot of ice with his dough?" —*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Priscilla (just arrived)—"Are there any men here?" Phillis—"Oh, there are a few apologies for men." Priscilla—"Well, if an apology is offered to me I shall accept it."—*Tit-Bits.*

— She—"Do you lofe me so much?" He—"Dearest, der day ven I shall put my property in your name, I vill be der happiest man in all der vorld!"—*Puck.*

—In Texas.—First Citizen—"That man Weyler is a regular barbarian."

Second Citizen—"That's just what he is. I'd like to help to lynch him!"—*Puck.*

— A cruel Cut.—"I have seen better days," began the mendicant.

"So, have I," said the approached, hastily. "But I don't think this rain will last long."—*Philadelphia North American.*

— Mrs. Gray—"Isn't it lovely? How much did you pay for it?" Mrs. Greene—"Two and a half a yard." Mrs. Gray—"What an odd price. You are sure it wasn't $3 48 or 2 51?"—*Boston Transcript*

— Otherwise Employed: "Mrs. Skypoodle is a mean thing. When her Fido and my Rover were fighting, she kicked poor Rover."

"Why didn't you prevent her?"

"I was too busy kicking Fido."

— Knicker—We had to discharge our pastor because he mispronounced a word.

Bocker—For such a trifle?

Knicker—Yes. He said the dear departed had gone to "the undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns."—*Judge.*

— "I sent a dollar last week," said the Good Thing, "in answer to that advertisement offering a method of saving one-half my gas bills."

"And you got——"

"A printed slip directing me to paste them in a scrap book."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— A Chicago girl fell from her bicycle not long ago and the man who helped her to mount has since become her husband. The tumbling habit may now be expected to spread with great rapidity.—*Cleveland Leader.*

— Ragged Haggard (at the door)—Maidam, may I trouble you for suthin' to eat?

Lady of the House (threateningly)—I'll call the dog if——

Ragged Haggard (with dignity)—Thank ye, bu. I never eat dogs.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Wilmington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Southport, April 17, 18

Scott's Hill, at Acora Branch, April 24, 25.

Market Street, at night, April 25.

Clinton, at Browning's, May 1, 2.

Burgaw, at Herring's Chapel, May 8, 9.

Brunswick, at New Hope, May 14.

Grace church, May 16.

Bladen Street, at night, May 19.

Fifth Street, May 23

Onslow, at Swansboro, May 27, 28.

Jacksonville and Richlands, at Richlands, May 29, 30.

Columbus, June 4.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, June 5, 6.

Waccamaw, June 8.

Kenansville, at Warsaw, June 10, 11.

Magnolia, June 12, 13.

Bladen, June 19, 20.

Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, June 26, 27.

The District Conference will meet at Clinton and will embrace the second Sunday in July. R. C. BEAMAN, Presiding Elder.

REBUILDING NOSES.

Aluminium as a Foundation and How It Is Used.

In this era of reconstruction through which New York is passing even noses come in for their share of remodeling and rebuilding. So many people are afflicted with a disfiguring disease which eats away the bones of the nose and face that "plastic surgery" has felt called on to find means to restore broken or decayed noses to their original beauty or even to improve on that.

Dr. Robert Weir was among the first to discover a practical solution. He experimented with some success in transplanting bones of living fowls to the human face. One of his earlier operations was conducted in a stuffy little Harlem flat. His patient was stretched on the table under ether; her face was laid open and streaming blood, but the duck, not receiving due attention, had escaped unnoticed from the assistant. "Now, doctor," said Dr. Weir to a dignified participant, "oblige me by half killing that bird and let me have about three inches from its breastbone for this girl's nose."

Amid the grewsome surroundings there were ten minutes of vigorous exercise in catching the bird and reducing it to a state of insensibility. Since then he has dispensed with live birds and has turned his attention to gutta percha, rubber, silver and gold for nose bridges. All these failed because electrical action was generated requiring further operations. Finally pure aluminium was resorted to with satisfactory results. Now the nose bone is made of that metal.

It has a stout hook at the upper end, by which it is secured to the base of the forehead, while the other end is held out from the face by two short legs, terminating in sharp spikes, which are anchored in the bone. There is no necessity for ugly scars, because the operation is carried on entirely beneath the skin. A long incision is made under the upper lip above the teeth, so that the whole flap of the face can be turned back like a mask or an old glove. Then, when the metal framework is secured, the skin is drawn down again, and the nose tissue is shaped into a Grecian, Roman or pug nose, as desired.

Seven years ago Dr. Weir got his first ideas from French publications, but has since made many modifications and improvements. Other prominent surgeons have followed his example, such as Dr. Abbe, Dr. Powers of Denver and Dr. Knight. The operation is comparatively simple, and all have succeeded in restoring noses, which, if they are not of service in distinguishing bad odors from good, are at least beautiful in looking natural.—New York Tribune.

A Pleasant Frolic.

After the dissipated Duke of Wharton had been narrating his frolics, Dean Swift said to him: "My lord, let me recommend one more to you. Take a frolic to be good. Rely upon it you will find it the pleasantest frolic you ever engaged in."

The Cost of Education.

College Youth—Here I've just received a letter from my governor, saying that my studies are costing him too much money. And yet I study as little as possible.—Exchange.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and to day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

The Trained Nurse.

"It is a marvel," comments a woman, "how the sick and those who cared for them ever endured their burdens in the days when trained nurses were, if not unknown, so rare as to be practically unobtainable. I studied one who entered the sickroom of my son after I had officiated for two days. Her ministrations were wonderful in their soothing effect, yet apparently she did only the things I had been trying to do. It was her promptness, for one thing, that was a great efficiency. She wasted no time, never announced anything she proposed to do, but did it at once. Was he hot and restless, she slipped a crumb of ice into his mouth, gently sponged his face and hands, and, with no effort on his part, got him over to the fresh pillow and cool side of the bed while she smoothed the rumpled linen in readiness for his return when the next change was needed. She never worried him by saying, 'Now it is time to take your temperature,' or, 'You must have your tablets now.' She simply went to him quietly with the thermometer or glass of water, and before he knew or dreaded it the little ordeal was over. She evolved order out of the chaos of the medicine table; boxes and bottles, spoons, cups and bowls were put each in a place where they always remained during her stay when not in use; the light of the room was toned down, order and quietness were everywhere, and everything was done, while apparently she was never busy. It was such a relief to resign my sick to her trained, alert intelligence, against which my care suddenly stood out in all its awkwardness and inefficiency."—New York Times.

Egyptian Onions.

Egypt has been regarded by some people as the land of pyramids and mummies only, but it has from time immemorial had a reputation for onions. Ancient Egyptians swore by the onion and regarded the plant as sacred. The inscription on the pyramid of Cheops tells us that the workmen had onions given to them, and from the Bible we learn that the Hebrews, when slaves under Pharaoh, enjoyed these bulbs, and that when far away they remembered "the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic." The Egyptian onion is a handsome and useful vegetable, and by selecting the best strains of seed the quality tends, year by year, to improve. The Egyptian knows two varieties, the "Baali" and the "Miskaoni," but supplies of the latter kind are seldom sent abroad, as they absorb so much moisture from the frequently irrigated ground in which they are grown that they do not stand a sea voyage well. The "Baali" onion is the more popular Egyptian onion and is grown in yellow soil, which is sparingly watered while the bulbs are maturing, in order that the onions may stand a lengthy sea voyage with little risk of sprouting. So excellent in quality are these onions that efforts are, it is said, being made in other countries to raise onions from Egyptian seed.—Chambers' Journal.

Only the Silly Suffer.

The vaccination commission easily holds the record in the long distance competition of royal commissions. It sat for seven years, and now that it has reported the finding of the majority should settle the question.

That vaccination is a good thing, and that, with proper precautions as to purity of lymph, etc., it should be universal, is now, as before, placed beyond question, but the commission is of opinion that some individual liberty should be allowed, and that repeated "vaccination prosecutions" only lead to persecution and to the making of martyrs of a little handful of silly people. Smallpox is now sufficiently under control, and those who are vaccinated in infancy and revaccinated at the age of 12 are so protected that when cases do arise it is the silly people themselves who suffer.

And this is as it should be. There are a great many things that our medical high priests would like to see made compulsory, but life is too short, and it is impossible for us to be innoculated for all the complaints against which some "lymph" has been prepared.—Saturday Review.

Flowers That Endure Frost.

In his report on the flora of Wyoming Professor Aven Nelson remarks that the power to withstand frost which has been so remarkably developed in mountain floras is an unceasing cause of wonder, and the great beds of phlox, mertensia, gilia, actinella and other plants which he saw blooming freely when the night temperature fell from 5 to 20 degrees below the freezing point suggested questions which are difficult to answer. Professor Nelson thinks that reduced atmospheric pressure plays an important part in preventing injury to plants, for the same species at lower altitudes would certainly perish in such cold. As an illustration of this he states that late in August, 1890, he noted a plot of potatoes in full blossom at an elevation of some 9,000 feet. For three successive days he watched these plants, which then showed no trace of injury, although every night there were heavy frosts and ice formed in exposed water pails. Such a degree of cold would, of course, have killed potato plants growing at the sea level.—Garden and Forest.

Hero of Rorke's Drift.

The "Hero of Rorke's Drift" was the description popularly accorded in England 17 years ago to a young subaltern of royal engineers by whose coolness and resource the Zulu warriors were kept at bay by a mere handful of men after the disaster of Isandhlwana. Time runs so fast that most people have forgotten the name of the officer whose gallantry was then the subject of general approbation. One reads now of a Lieutenant Colonel J. R. M. Chard, V. C., transferred from Cardiff to Perth as commanding royal engineer. This is the "Hero of Rorke's Drift," who, since he established his reputation as a soldier in South Africa in 1879, has had no opportunity to attain further distinction.

Hard on the Victim.

Some very funny things sometimes creep into the schoolroom. A few days ago the class in physiology had the subject "asphyxia" for its morning lesson. Wishing to impress upon the pupils the necessity of being ready for an emergency, the teacher asked one of the members of the class to state what she would do in case some one was brought in who was supposed to be drowned. The young lady very promptly answered, "Lay the person flat on his back, with his face downward." It is needless to say that closed the recitation for that day.—Washington Pathfinder.

Diplomacy.

His Father—If you marry old Stubbs' daughter, you shan't have a cent of my money.

The Son—But, father, if I don't marry her I can't get a cent of old Stubbs' money.

His Father (with a grudge to satisfy)—My own boy! Marry her and render that old skinflint penniless!—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50 cents and $1.00. Get a bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. "It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

"I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

CORNELIUS CORNWALL—Don't call me Mr. Cornwall, Allen, it is so formal, you know. Call me Cornelius.
MISS ALICE—I'd call you Corn it—if—
"If what, darling?"
"If I thought you'd pop, and smoke Pick Leaf."
Mr. Cornwall is now engaged.
Moral: Always smoke

LYON & CO'S
PICK LEAF
EXTRA
SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.
ALL FOR 10 CENTS.
A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.
LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

He Wondered.

The Atlanta Constitution says that in one of his visits to Atlanta, Hamlin Garland, the novelist, was talking to Joel Chandler Harris on literary topics, and he had a good deal to say about writers getting away from "the soil." "I was born to the soil," he said, "and I shall stick to it till I die!" There was a rural visitor present who did not know Garland, but the repeated reference to "the soil" interested him. He followed the western author with his eyes as he went down in the elevator, and then, looking thoughtfully out of the window, said, "I wonder how many bales er cotton he makes ter the acre?"

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	13	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½@		6
Shoulders ℔ ℔	4½@		5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	22	@	23
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	10	@	16
Northern	18	@	20
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	45½
Virginia Meal	40	@	45½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	85	@	90
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔			
Northern Factory	12	@	13½
Dairy, Cream	14	@	14½
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	9	@	15
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	$2 00	@	$30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 25
Straight	4 75	@	5 00
First Patent		@	5 50
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½@		8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	40	@	42½
Car load, in bags—White	39	@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	45½@		46
Cow Peas	85	@	90
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	12
Dry		@	18
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔—			
Clover Hay	75	@	80
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		@	3
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½@		6
North Carolina	5	@	10
LIME ℔ barrel	1 15	@1	25
LUMBER(city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	12 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbados, in hhds		@	26
" " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	26	@	30
" " in bbls		@	35
Sugar-House, in hhds	13	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis		@1	75
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	80
Lisbon		@	
American		@	80
On 120 ℔ Sacks	40	@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	3 00	@	4 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	3 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔— Standard Granu'd		@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¼
White Ex. C		@	4¾
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4¼
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔— Northern	3½@		5
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	3 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed, ℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
4x20 Heart	4 00	@	4 50
" Sap	3 00	@	3 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔—		@	4
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 27½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 26½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 40 per bbl for Strained and $1 45 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market steady at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Nominal; $1 80 per barrel for Hard, 1 80 and 1 90 for Soft.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm, 23½c; rosin firm, $1 40 1 45; tar, firm, 90c; crude turpentine firm, $1 80, 1 70, 1 90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	57
Rosin	388
Tar	284
Crude Turpentine	4

Receipts same day last year—83 casks spirits turpentine, 408 bbls rosin, 142 bbls tar, 15 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4½ cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6 " "
Low Middling	6¾ " "
Middling	7 " "
Good Middling	7 5-16 " "

Same day last year, middling 7½c.

Receipts—88 bales; same day last year 43.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 40 to 43½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1 60 to 2.25; six inch, $2 25 to 3.25; seven inch, $3 50 to 4 50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 13—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1½@1¾ per cent., last loan at 1¾ and closed offered at 1¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers bills at 487¼@487½ for demand and 486@486¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 486¼@487 and 488@488½. Commercial bills 485@485¼. Silver certificates 62¼. Government bonds firm; fives registered, 114; fives, coupon, 114; fours registered, 111; fours, coupon, 112½; twos, registered, 96¼. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 122, North Carolina fours 103. Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 13—Rosin steady; strained common to good $1 65@1 67½. Spirits turpentine firm at 29½@30c.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Rosin firm; sales — barrels; receipts 140 barrels. Spirits turpentine firm at 26½c; receipts — casks.

SAVANNAH, April 13.—Spirits turpentine firm, 27c; sales 334 casks; receipts 1,095 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 3 348 barrels; sales 350 barrels; water white $3 35, window glass $3 25, N $3 15, M $3 00, K $1 80, I $1 75, H $1 70, G $1 65, F $1 60, E $1 55, D $1 50, C $1 50, B $1 50, A $1 50.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The cotton market was quiet and steady at an advance of 1 to 2 points. Opening cables were better than looked for. Early in the session there was some buying for Continental and Liverpool account, but speculation as a rule was inactive. The local contingent confined operations to evening up on their own account and anticipation of Good Friday and the following Saturday, when the Cotton Exchange will be closed. The close was steady at unchanged to 1 point net advance.

NEW YORK, April 13—Evening.—Spot cotton quiet; middling 7 7-16c.

Futures closed quiet; sales 54 400 bales; January 6 84, February 6 88, April 7 03, May 7 07, June 7 11, July 7 15, August 7 16, September 6 93, October 6 77, November 6 77, December 6 80.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 7 7-16c; middling gulf 7 11-16c; sales 324 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 4,850 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; forwarded 1,944 bales; sales 324 bales; sales to spinners 194 bales; stock (actual) 284 444 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 9,517 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,600 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 8,000 bales; stock 643,747 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 23,563 bales; exports to Great Britain 4 716 bales; to France 791 bales; to the Continent 21,156 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria destroys worms, allays feverishness, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, relieves teething troubles, and cures constipation.

Castoria contains no paregoric, morphine, or opium in any form.

"For several years I have recommended Castoria, and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

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PHILADELPHIA.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR FROM 1864 TO 1894.

GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL,
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jan 29 tf

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mar 18 tf

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dec 15 tf

RIVER STEAMBOATS.

The Western American Specimens Admirably Adapted For Their Purposes.

While the western American river steamer may be improved in some minor points, it is, in general design and construction, admirably fitted for the peculiar work that it has to do. Considered from a strictly engineering standpoint, it is a creditable structure. Furthermore, it is a striking example of the survival of the fittest.

In comparing the advances which have been made in the ocean and American lake marine with those on the western rivers, the latter have generally been made to appear in an unfavorable light. The fact, however, has been overlooked in most cases that the conditions of service are radically different, and these differences necessitate, in fact compel, corresponding differences in the character of the steamers. The boilers and engines of the magnificent ocean liners would be as much out of place and would fare as disastrously on the western river steamboat as would the machinery of the latter if transferred to ocean service. Machinery essentially similar to that employed on the American lakes has been tried many times on western rivers. Large sums of money have been spent on experiments, and the result has always been failure. Even the vertical engine has been abandoned. Barring unimportant details, the machinery of the western river steamer is pre-eminently "the right thing in the right place."

It is not uncommon for the boats to run aground, and it is still more common for the cargo on board to be badly distributed. Either of these conditions will cause an immediate distortion of the entire steamer, and the machinery is thrown out of line. The peculiar type of engines employed stands this severe service without injury or derangement.

The accepted type of machinery is so simple and reliable that it can be handled satisfactorily by a small number of men, and these need not necessarily be highly skilled, nor of long experience. This is of some importance in view of the fact that the months of idleness render it difficult to retain the best men, and that it is always necessary to keep the salary account down. Experiment has demonstrated that the saving in fuel due to improved machinery does not, as a rule, compensate for the drawbacks accompanying its use, such as increased weight, space occupied, greater first cost and less reliability.—W. H. Bryan in Cassier's Magazine.

HE KEPT THE RECEIPT.

And an Unjust Suspicion, Eighteen Years Old, Was Dispelled.

"That time when I was dumped and robbed in the house of my friends," said the old politician, "I was so disgusted that I pulled up stakes and decided to try a new community in the west. While I was out there prospecting for a location I came across a country judge whom I had known as a boy. He had stolen my knife, my rabbits and my pigeons. He became incorrigible and was sent to the reform school. It was the popular verdict that he would never be any good, and he was held up as a terrible example to the rest of us boys.

"I thought it my duty to give the good people out there a warning and took a prominent man of the place into my confidence. He had implicit faith in the squire and believed him as good a man as they had in the state.

"'It's easily tested,' I said, 'and you can't afford to have a dishonest man in his position. Here's a promissory note given me 20 years ago, and I indorsed it at the time. I loaned that fellow money to get out of town and turn over a new leaf. He vowed by all that's good that he'd repay me, and this is all I have to show for my investment. If he's an honest man, he'll make some settlement.'

"'We'll see,' said the squire's friend. In an hour they came back together, and the squire gave my hand a wring that started the tears. 'I paid that paper 18 years ago,' he declared. 'Here's the receipt. I wondered why you never wrote me.' There it was. With it was a letter from the man that was then my lawyer, saying that the note had been mislaid and that the receipt would serve.

"In five days the squire and I were back to the old town. The man who had bought the nomination from under me was the rascally lawyer to whom the money had been paid. You should have heard the squire comb the sneak down and then make him resign in my favor. We don't need men any more honest than that same justice of the peace that I suspected."—Detroit Free Press.

A Vast Whispering Gallery.

In the Black Hills there is a natural telephone line operated without wires, poles or receivers. On each side of a valley 12 miles wide stand two tall peaks, several thousand feet high, and so rocky that they have been scaled only a few times.

Some time ago a party of tourists decided to make the ascent, and they divided into two parties, one for each peak, taking heliographs with them for the purpose of signaling to each other across the valley. The ascent was made, and one of the party on the north mountain was surprised to hear voices, which apparently came out of the air. He moved his position, and the sound was no longer heard. By changing his position several times he discovered that the voices were those of his friends on the other mountain. When the attention of the opposite party had been attracted, it was found that an ordinary conversation in an ordinary tone of voice was plainly heard from one mountain top to the other, over a distance of more than 12 miles. Think of that!

Scientists say that the cause is to be found in the form of the mountains, which serve as elliptical reflectors of sound, a vast whispering gallery made by nature. —Chicago Record.

Advertising.

Until business is successful without a proper store, proper employees, and the right amount of capital, it must be assumed that these three conditions are essential to the conduct of profitable trade, and it is as obvious that so long as advertising accompanies the business of profit that advertising is necessary for the upbuilding of business.

The mere appearance of advertising indicates that business is being done, or will be done, and so long as everybody prefers to buy of men of success rather than of men of failure just so long will the man who advertises be likely to do the largest business.—Hardware.

Until comparatively recent times the only harrow was a large pile of brush or tree branches, dragged across the field by a team of oxen.

DOCTORS IN COLONIAL DAYS.

Doctors' Bills of Some Connecticut Valley Settlements.

Educated physicians were so few that almost perforce the clergymen were found shining forth in what Mather, in the "Magnalia," called the "angelical conjunction"—combining minister and physician in one. It is also pleasant to note that the woman highly skilled in medicine had also come upon the scene as early as 1631, for the wife of Rev. John Eliot was one of those possessing skill in both medicine and surgery, but attended the sick and maimed without reward, and later on, at the close of King Philip's war, Mrs. Allyn was allowed £20 for attending sick and wounded soldiers by the Connecticut council. Also the wife of William Miller of Northampton sometimes acted as a surgeon, and in 1688, in an authentic history of Virginia, "a gentlewoman, a noted female doctress," is mentioned, who cured those bitten by mad dogs.

Many of the towns along the Connecticut river were without any resident physician for long periods, 30 and 40 years, but it was almost inevitable that in their pioneer life there should be calls for the knowledge and services of a bonesetter—and there are men just as surely inspired to do this work as are the dictionary makers and the collectors of queer and useless articles. Their vivisection must have been confined to the killing and cutting up of domestic and wild animals for food, for Eliot, writing in 1647, says, "We never had but one anatomy (skeleton) in the country, which Mr. Giles Firmin did make and rede upon well." But Mr. Firmin was in advance of his time in medicine and found it scarcely a paying business, for he writes to Governor Winthrop: "I am strongly set upon to study divinitie. My studyes else must be lost, for physik is but a meene helpe." And he went back to England.

For half a century after the settlement of the four towns Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield and Deerfield the average annual expense of doctors' bills was not more than $300, including those who were wounded by Indians. In 1727 the town of Hadley voted to give £50 toward inducing "a good bonesetter" to locate among them if other towns would join them. We occasionally read of some of those tough old pioneers living to a great age, but let no one imagine that those "former days" were better than ours. The average of human life was far shorter than now, and plain food and early hours were the rule, and the mischief of intoxicating drinks was almost unknown. Only those who can realize how anæsthetics alone save life—for simple pain kills, if severe enough—can appreciate how suffering men and women laid down their lives untimely, because they had been born too soon, for, with all the flippant sneers at doctors and their inevitable limitations, there is no question that a well educated physician, also endowed with common sense, is a valuable man in any community.

The above sketch includes palpable diseases capable of being cured by tangible remedies and does not touch on the large province of the disease of "faith" and fascination, surrounded and enhanced by a profound belief in the abilities of what were called the "powers of darkness," among which was witchcraft, and the forces which were brought to bear against it.—Independent.

She Wasn't to Be Caught.

She—You look very disturbed.

He—I am. While I was on my way here I lost a valuable ring.

She—Good gracious! How did that happen?

He—I don't know. I put it in my pocket before I came out, and when I got here it was gone.

She—Was it a diamond?

He—Oh, yes; a solitaire, 3½ carats, and a perfect stone in every way.

She—Oh, well, I wouldn't regret it! You may find it, you know. But if you don't there's no use crying over it.

He—That's true. But I needed that ring, and I may have a lot of trouble to replace it.

She (smiling)—Nonsense. If she is a sensible girl, she will tell you she can get on without it.

He—Do you really mean that?

She—Why, of course!

He—Then, darling, will you be mine? (Suddenly displaying the ring) I did not lose it. It was only to test you.

She (falling into his arms)—Yes, dear. (Aside) As if I didn't know what he kept his left hand in his pocket for.—Pearson's Weekly.

The Barometer.

That the barometer should be so important a factor in indicating meteorological conditions is to many an unsolvable mystery. There should, however, be no difficulty in understanding that the simple principle underlying the construction is that the free and unfettered air balances a column of mercury varying in height, according to the circumstances of the moment, whose average elevation at the level of the sea is 30 inches. It is known, because directly ascertainable, that 30 cubic inches of mercury weigh close upon 15 pounds avoirdupois, and therefore, as commonly expressed, the pressure of the atmosphere is, under normal conditions, 15 pounds on every square inch—equivalent to nearly a ton on a square foot, more than 8½ tons on a square yard and of 100 tons on a square of 10¼ feet side. Scientific calculation also places the aggregate weight of the atmospheric envelope surrounding the world at about 5,000,000,000,000 of tons, and this may be represented as the weight of a solid leaden ball having a diameter of 60 miles. Such figures, says a writer in Longman's Magazine, are really beyond human comprehension.

Cast Iron.

In a paper read before one of the Philadelphia technical societies, Mr. A. E. Outerbridge, Jr., chemist, expressed his dissent from the common theory that cast iron becomes brittle under repeated shocks. He was led to test the matter by noticing that a number of bars of cast iron, 1 inch square and 15 inches long, gained strength by being shaken for several hours in a box to clean them from sand, and to test the matter still further he prepared 12 more bars, six of which were tumbled in such a box for four hours, and these showed a strength 10 to 15 per cent greater than the six not thus treated. Experiments were then made by subjecting six to 3,000 taps on one end with a hand hammer, the result being a gain in strength about equal to that exhibited by the bars in the box. The tapping produces what Mr. Outerbridge calls molecular annealing, which differs from annealing by heat in that it has no power to change the condition of carbon in the casting or alter the chemical constitution in any way.

NAPOLEON'S WARHORSES.

Things Not Generally Known About Marengo and Others.

The most celebrated warhorse of the present century is unquestionably Napoleon's Marengo. In view of the many hundred biographies of the great captain, it is certainly surprising that so little should be known with any degree of certainty concerning this world famous charger.

To an American visitor to the dethroned Bonaparte at Chiselhurst in June, 1872, Louis Napoleon, in a conversation about his own horses and the war steeds of the most illustrious of modern soldiers, said:

"The emperor's favorite charger was Marengo, an Arab of good size and style and almost white. He rode him in his last battle of Mount St. Jean, where Marengo received his seventh wound. I once mounted him when a youth and but a short time before the steed died at the age of 36. Another favorite warhorse was named Maria and was used by the emperor in many of his hundred battles. Her skeleton is now to be seen in the ancient castle of Ivenach on the Rhine, the property of the Von Plessen family. Of the other 60 or 70 horses owned by Napoleon and used in battle, perhaps the most famous were Ali, Austerlitz, Styrie and Jaffa. He had 19 chargers killed under him."

The American visitor might have added, but did not, that Marshal Blucher had 20 shot in battle, while Generals Custer and Forrest are believed to have each lost almost as many in the brief period of four years. Maria, or Marie, is thus described by Victor Hugo in the words of a French veteran:

"On the day when Napoleon gave me the cross I noticed his beast. It had its ears very far apart, a deep saddle, a fine head, marked with a black star, a very long neck, prominent knees, projecting flanks, oblique shoulders and a strong crupper. She was a little above 15 hands high."

The Hon. Francis Lawley of London possesses the picture of a white Arab stallion, the history of which is well known, with the inscription in French, "All, battle charger of Napoleon." He was captured from the mamelukes and presented to the great captain. On Napoleon's downfall a French gentleman purchased Jaffa and Marengo and conveyed them to his estate in England. The tombstone of the former is to be seen at Glassenbury in Kent with this inscription: "Under this stone lies Jaffa, the celebrated charger of Napoleon."

The last trumpet call sounded for Marengo in September, 1829, just as he had completed 36 years. After his death his bones received an honorable place in the Military institute, as already mentioned. Another souvenir of the famous steed is one of the hoofs made into a snuffbox, which makes its daily round after dinner at the Queen's guard, in St. James palace, London. On the silver lid is the legend: "Hoof of Marengo, barb charger of Napoleon, ridden by him at Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Wagram, in the Russian campaign and at Waterloo," and round the silver shoe the legend continues, "Marengo was wounded in the rear hip at Waterloo, when his great master was on him in the hollow road in advance of the French position. He had been frequently wounded before in other battles."—Our Animal Friends.

The Difference.

"I suppose," said Senator Sorghum thoughtfully, "that it's a fine thing to be a 'statesman,' a fine thing."

"But you speak as if it had its drawbacks."

"It has. Of course no labor is performed in vain. The recognition is only a question of time. To my mind a statesman is a great man; but, my boy, he ain't businesslike. Very frequently he waits till after he's dead before he gets anything for his services. But with a politician it's C. O. D. every time."—Washington Star.

A Hidden Ambition.

"Have you no ambition at all?" asked the curious lady.

"Yes'm," said Dismal Dawson, "I have. But what's the use?"

"May I ask what your ambition is?"

"I'd like to be the most beautiful man in America."—Exchange.

In forests swine and moles, by turning up the ground, loosen it, virtually give it a plowing and prepare it for the reception of such seeds as may fall upon it.

From New York to Southampton involves a voyage of 3,075 knots.

Officially described, the mosquito belongs to the family of the culicidæ.

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

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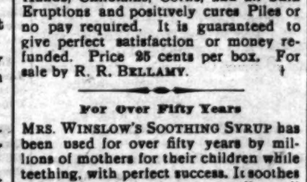

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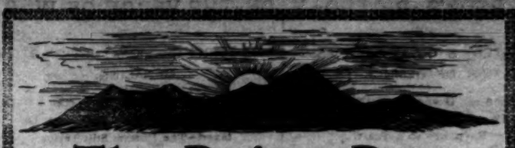

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finds many a weary woman's work undone—many a task but just begun. This need not be. When work crowds the day, shorten the work—don't lengthen the day.

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Correspondence invited. jan 17 tf

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 8, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.50 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.00 p m, Weldon 2.30 p m, Petersburg 3.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.58 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.58 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.35 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 8.34 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.35 a m, New York 2.05 p m, Boston 5.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.35 P M — No. 35—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.22 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 5.30 a m, Augusta 6.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.30 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 8.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.05 p m, *New York 5.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.30 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.08 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 A M — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.00 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.45 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.30 p m, Weldon 9.45 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.30 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.53 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.35 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 3.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.20 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m., Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.46 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.55 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.30 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.57 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.20a m, Weldon 11.47 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.30 p m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 10.10 a m and 4.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.35 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.50 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m, Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m. Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m, and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m., returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.08 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 35 p m, Chadbourn 5.30 p m, arrive Hub 6.06 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 40 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 9.26 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 35 a m, arrive Darlington 9 08 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m. Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 3.10 p m, arrive Darlington 6.40 p m, Hartsville 6 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 1 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.37 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 27 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 8.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 8.50 p m, Smithfield 9.55 p m, Dunn 9.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m. 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.58 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.30 a m, 10.30 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.40 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 40 a m, Creston 5 21 a m, arrive Denmark 6 30 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, arrive 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 6.55 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. feb 9 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND		STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND	
*6	†6	—WILMINGTON—	*7	*5
A M	P M		P M	P M
	2 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	8 10	Lv....Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 35
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville.....Lv		10 05
11 00	3 55	Lv " Ar	10 40	10 35
11 50	4 30	Lv...Maysville.....Lv	10 00	9 15
12 30	5 44	Lv...Pollocksville...Lv	9 05	8 00
1 30	6 30	Ar...Newbern.....Lv	8 00	6 50
P M			A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
†Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
‡Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager apr 22 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.

In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.	
2 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.		STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.	
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
.....	3 30	Goldsboro	11 55	.....
.....	4 13	Kinston.....	10 39	.....
5 15	5 35	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 27	6 42	Morehead City...	8 04	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 55 a m, and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 3.00 p m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.00 p m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.
ma 27 tf

Combination Bicycle FOR SALE

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at STAR

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14

CROP CONDITIONS.

Report of the Weather Bureau—Season Not Favorable For Farming Operations.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 13. — The Weather Bureau, in its report of weather crop conditions for the week ended April 11th, says:

Upon the whole the week has not been favorable to farming operations being too cold and wet throughout the central valleys and lake regions.

Corn planting has continued where not finished, in the Southern States, nearly the whole crop having been planted in Oklahoma. In the central and southern counties of Kansas planting is progressing, and considerable has been done in Arkansas, Missouri, Virginia and the Carolinas. But little corn has yet been planted in Tennessee and none in Kentucky. Throughout the Ohio valley preparations for planting have been greatly retarded by excessive moisture.

Some further improvement in the condition of Winter wheat is reported from Missouri, but the crop continues unpromising in that State. In Indiana a slight improvement is also reported but much has been plowed up, and unfavorable reports are received from Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota. In Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland the crop is growing finely and conditions have been favorable on the Ohio. Southern Michigan and Nebraska. But little Spring wheat has yet been sown, and the seeding that has been done is principally confined to the Southern portions of the Spring wheat region. A little seeding has been done in Minnesota and South Dakota, but none has yet been done in North Dakota, where no snow now remains, but soil is too wet for seeding.

Oat seeding is about finished in Virginia, Maryland and Missouri and some seeding has been done in Illinois and New York. The reports from the Southern sections generally show the crop to be in a satisfactory condition; in Oklahoma, however, some injury has resulted from low temperatures.

Cotton planting is becoming more general and is in active progress over the central portions of the cotton belt. Some has been planted in North Carolina and preparations for planting are in progress in Arkansas. Cold weather has proved injurious in Texas.

Tobacco plants promise to be plentiful, except in Kentucky, where the outlook at present is only fair. Some transplanting has been done in South Carolina, and planting continues in Florida.

Frosts of 8th, 9th and 10th caused some injury in the States of the central valleys and over the northern portions of the Gulf States.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Havana Newspapers Say There is No Fear of a Rupture of Amicable Relations with the United States.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, April 13.—*La Lucha*, in an editorial to-day, says: "We have been waiting for a year and a half for a break in the relations between Spain and the United States, due to the political excitement in both countries, which their rulers were unable to subdue in spite of their efforts in the way of prudence, tact and patriotism. But now the coolness of both governments has quieted public opinion in both countries and the fear of a rupture of amicable relations seems far off. There exists a feeling of great cordiality between Spain and the United States, which, it is understood, will soon be of priceless benefit to all concerned. The policy of the Cabinet at Washington is now firm and energetic in compelling Americans to observe neutrality in Cuban affairs. Spain, on her side, accedes to all the claims made in friendly notes regarding American citizens and has thus nullified in the United States the propaganda of the anti-Spanish, and the American Government has quieted the violence of the press and the Senate."

The *Union Constitutional* also treats the question editorially in the same tone and adds: "An offer of friendly intervention upon the part of the American Government cannot be ill considered."

In conclusion the *Union Constitutional* expresses the hope that the United States will give proof of its friendship for Cuba.

RAILROAD MEN.

Conference of Representitves of Trunk Lines and the Traffic Association.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK April 13.—A conference of the Board of Control and a number of presidents of the Trunk lines and the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association was held in this city to-day.

Ex-Senator Edmonds, E. J. Phelps and James C. Carter, all of whom are counsel for the association, were present and gave their opinion, after going over the ground carefully, as to the legality of the association. All were agreed that the association is legal and ought to win its case before the court.

Chauncey M. Depew, of the New York Central, presided. Among the presidents in attendance were Samuel Sloane, E. B. Thomas, Frank Thomson and J. K. Cowen. The eastern roads were all represented. Mr. Sloane said as he left the building, when the meeting took a recess for lunch: "We are not doing anything at all about the western roads". He continued:" We met purely to hear the opinions of counsel".

Mr. Edmunds, in answer to a question whether the association could win its case in October, said that he expected that the compact would be maintained to be legal by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Phelps declined to say anything and so did Mr. Carter.

POPULIST MANIFESTO.

An Address on the Political Situation Issued by a Joint Caucus of Senators and Congressmen of the Party.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—An address on "The situation and the course that duty points," has been issued by a joint caucus of Populist Senators and Congressmen. The address declares that never in the history of the party has there been such cause for hope on the part of those who are seeking reforms along financial and industrial lines as at the present time.

"To the People's party," it is asserted, "is due the credit for the bolt in the Republican party convention at St. Louis and for the revolt in the Democratic party that rescued the Chicago convention from the clutches of the bond-holding and banking combine."

The address speaks of "those politicians" who were "unwillingly forced" to accept the People's party principles in the last campaign, and says should the People's party relax its efforts there is nothing in their past conduct to warrant the belief that they would not support their old party again, though the gold combine should regain its control.

Martin Julian denies that Fitzsimmons has retired from the ring. If any new aspirant comes forward and a good purse is offered Fitzsimmons will fight

SENATE IN SESSION.

MORGAN CONCLUDES HIS SPEECH ON THE CUBAN RESOLUTION.

Bankruptcy Bill Debated—Agreement to Pass Appropriation Bills—Resolution Concerning Customs Regulations and the Tariff Bill.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, to-day concluded his long speech on the resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba. He did not ask for a vote on the resolution, but announced that he hoped to secure a final vote at an early day.

The bankruptcy bill was taken up at 3 o'clock, Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, defending the measure against criticisms made against it.

During the day Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, gave notice that he would endeavor on Thursday to proceed with the arbitration treaty in executive session.

A letter from Secretary Gage was received by the Senate responding to the resolution of inquiry as to orders issued to customs officers to delay liquidation of entries made of merchandise arriving after April 1st last. The Secretary explains that the order is in accordance with authority conferred on him by law. Following the reading of the letter, Mr. Vest, of Missouri, presented a resolution declaring that the order "is without the authority of law, and in violation of the statutes and customs regulations governing the payment of import duties at the ports of entry, where the same may be collected."

In the course of the presentation of memorials Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, announced that he held in his hand "one of the stereotyped printed petitions from that distinguished Indianapolis conference, in which they desire Congress to surrender to them the right of legislation." He asked that it be referred to the Finance Committee, with the understanding that he did not endorse it.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, Republican, introduced bills authorizing the Government to take possession of the Carnegie and Bethlehem armor plants.

Mr. Morgan will call up his Cuba resolution to-morrow, as other Senators desire to speak on it.

At 4.45 the Senate went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

An agreement has been reached among the leaders of the various parties in the Senate under which the appropriation bills which failed to become laws at the last session of Congress will be taken up and passed. The Indian bill will be called up by Senator Pettigrew to-morrow, and as soon as it is disposed of the agricultural and sundry civil bills will be considered. The general deficiency bill has not yet been reported. The Indian and agricultural bills are not expected to provoke much debate, but there will in all probability be considerable discussion of the sundry civil bill.

THE FLOOD SITUATION.

Mississippi River Continues to Rise South of Vicksburg—Louisiana Levees in Great Danger—Flood at Omaha—Residents Fleeing For Their Lives.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—The river continues to rise south of Vicksburg and the swift current is throwing the waters against the Louisiana levees with enormous force. A telegram from Tallelah, La., received last night, reported that the levee at Davis' island, in Warren county, Miss., had broken, but the report was premature. The water is washing over the levee at that point, however, and a break may occur at any hour. Many people have left the city with their most valuable effects and stock. Several weak spots have developed in the Southern levee system and the people in that section are making heroic struggles to save their farms and other property. To-night the backwater in the flooded Mississippi delta is about stationary. The river at Memphis continues to fall slowly.

OMAHA, NEB., April 13.—Piling and boards and bags of sand, old hay and stones are being fed to the hungry waters of the Big Muddy at Omaha in an effort to restrain the manifest intention of that erratic stream to resume the channel abandoned twenty years ago. At nightfall it looked like the effort might succeed. But all hope is hedged about with provisos that the river does not rise any higher, that a north wind does not blow, and most uncertain of all, that the break in the bank above Florence lake is not so bad as the overflowing water indicates.

East Omaha and North Omaha are flooded by the waters that are rushing from the overfull Missouri river. The residents are fleeing for their lives, leaving their possessions behind. The houses are standing in the flood, submerged from one to five feet deep.

The flood is pouring in upon the lowlands of the East Omaha bottoms in a stream that is estimated to be 2,000 feet in width. It is sweeping southeast and pours into Florence lake. The water in the lake has broken over the levee that that was built to separate it from Cut-off lake, and it is now rushing with ever-increasing volume into the latter. In the last twelve hours Cut-off lake has risen almost two feet. If this rate continues it is anticipated that by morning the lake will overflow its southern banks. If this should occur and the rise be still maintained, the entire southern portion of East Omaha would be threatened with a disastrous flood.

VICKSBURG, MISS., April 13.—A dispatch was received to-night from Ashwood, La., as follows:

Ashwood, La., via Tallulela, La., April 13.—The levee around Davis' island gave way at 11 a. m. to-day. The island will be entirely submerged in a few more hours. The water has fallen here one and a half inches, no doubt in consequence of the above break. Stock is being shipped off now by boats. Davis island, commonly known as Davis' bend, is a part of Warren county, Miss., containing about 13,000 acres of land, of which a large part is in cultivation. It is entirely outside of any levee system, but the inhabitants there have maintained one of their own with great success for years.

WARM WIRELETS.

The battleship Oregon grounded while entering the dock at the Puget Sound naval station, and bent her frames and plating.

It is understood that the President has selected James Martin, of Brattleboro, Vermont, to be assistant secretary of war. Mr. Martin is a lawyer, about 45 years of age.

John Mackin, Jr., and Paul Genz were executed in the Hudson county, N. J. jail. The former killed his wife and her mother and the latter murdered his mistress, Clara Aruim.

At Wilmington, Del., District Attorney Vanderift filed in the United States court a libel of information against the steamship Lanrada, for violation of neutrality laws.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the nomination of Alfred E. Buck, of Georgia, to be minister to Japan and James Boyle, of Ohio, to be consul at Liverpool.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY

CELEBRATED BY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATS

With a Banquet Given in Washington, D. C.—A Speech by Hon. Wm. J. Bryan in Response to a Toast.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The 154th anniversary of Jefferson's birthday was celebrated to-night at the Metropolitan hotel by a subscription dinner given under the auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. The first celebration of the anniversary of Jefferson's birth occurred at the same hostelry, then known as the Indian Queen. President Jackson was the guest of honor, and the occasion was made memorial by the presence of Vice President John C. Calhoun and other Democratic leaders of that day. To-night William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, the late Democratic candidate for President, was the guest of honor. Senators, Representatives and others conspicuous in the counsels of the Democratic party were present. Many of them were from a distance. Covers were laid for two hundred and a number of people were denied seats for want of space at the table. The decorations of the room were simple. The columns were twined with Southern smilax and a full length portrait of Jefferson draped with American flags was hung behind the seat of Gov. Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, President of the Association. Upon his right were Mr. Bryan, Representative McMillin, who acted as toast master, and on the left, Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Representatives Bland, of Missouri, Lentz, of Ohio, and ex Representative Sibley, of Pennsylvania, and Andrew Lipscomb, of Virginia.

Mr. Bryan was greeted with a lusty cheer as he entered the hall. The *menu* was carefully prepared and was similar to such as might have been served during Jefferson's days. The dishes were all American creations and each course as far as possible represented one section of the country. The dinner began at 8 o'clock, an orchestra playing national airs blended with Southern melodies to conform in simplicity to the spirit of the dinner. The toasts were briefly responded to except in the case of Mr. Bryan, who spoke at length to the toast "Thomas Jefferson."

Mr. Bryan said in part:

"The Democratic party is strong just in proportion as it proves true to the teachings of its great founder. It is the mission of the Democratic party to crystalize into legislation the principles which he taught. The party applies Democratic principles to the issues which arise from time to time. For many years the tariff question was the paramount issue, and the party took a more advanced position each year until 1892, when it declared itself in favor of a policy which meant substantially a tariff for revenue only. But the President elected at that time, instead of proceeding to carry out that portion of the platform, forced upon the public attention an issue which had up to that time been considered secondary. Mr. Cleveland, more than any other person in this nation, is responsible for the prominent position which the money question now occupies. It was his determination to complete the demonetization of silver and make the gold standard perpetual, that aroused the masses of the United States to active resistance. The struggle for supremacy between the gold standard and bimatallism was recognized as a contest between the money power and the common people.

"The explicit declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation was made necessary by the attempts of certain public men to evade the preceding platform. The party struggle which culminated in the Chicago convention, of necessity alienated a portion of the party. The party was placed in the position where it was compelled to endorse the financial policy of the President or adhere to the doctrines and traditions of the party. The position taken by the Democratic party in 1896 will not be surrendered. If you doubt the permanency of the Chicago platform as a party creed, go among the rank and file of the party and measure the zeal and enthusiasm which that platform has aroused and you will realize the impossibility of taking a backward step.

True, the present administration is seeking to turn public attention to the tariff question, but if our reasoning is well founded an increase of taxes cannot restore prosperity to the producers of wealth. If the Dingley bill brings general and permanent prosperity the Democratic party will not be in a position to win a contest by opposing it. If, on the other hand, the Dingley bill proves a disappointment to those who advocate it, our position of 1896 will be strengthened and public attention will be riveted upon the fact that the cause of financial depression is to be found in our monetary system.

There is much in recent events to encourage the followers of Thomas Jefferson. The Spring elections indicate a growing sentiment along the lines of the Chicago platform. In fact, the elections which have taken place show so great a gain that the Republican party may now be considered a minority party. It has but one hope of escape from the wrath to come and that is to secure bimetallism by international agreement before the people of the nation have another opportunity to speak at the polls. While we who believe in independent bimetallism generally regard an international agreement as neither necessary nor possible, we may well hope for success to any who may make the attempt to secure foreign assistance. If our opponents succeed in opening the mints of other nations as well as their own mints, we shall rejoice, because the condition of the people will be improved and they will be able to proceed with other remedial legislation. If, however, the Republican party, after pledging itself to secure international bimetallism, finds it impossible to fulfil that pledge, its expressed preference for a double standard will rise up to condemn it, if it attempts to continue longer the evils of the gold standard.

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in responding to his toast referred to the insults given Mr. Bryan at Yale College and the refusal of the students there to hear him during the last campaign. He said: "And this in New England, the proud seat of our learning, where men in the old days would have died to maintain the right of free speech."

BASE BALL.

The Record of Games Played by Clubs Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—The champions again defeated the Norfolk team in their second exhibition game on the home grounds. Score: Baltimore, 19; Norfolk, 2.

Richmond's Blue Birds played again to-day and put in a first class game in every respect. They were defeated. Score: Richmond, 9; Brooklyn, 7.

Chapel Hill, N. C.—The University of Pennsylvania to-day defeated the University of North Carolina by a score of 11 to 1. The game was one of the best ever seen played here.

SPRING MEDICINE is a necessity which Hood's Sarsaparilla grandly supplies. It purifies and vitalizes the blood and thus gives tone and strength to the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills.

ON THE VERGE OF WAR.

THE TURKO-GREEK SITUATION STILL MENACING.

An Open Outbreak of Hostilities Or a Backdown Cannot Be Much Longer Delayed—The Powers Still Trying to Avert War—Crossas Situation Unchanged.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ATHENS, GREECE, April 13.—The frontier situation is developing slowly for two reasons. In the first place, bad weather—snows, rains, and bitterly cold winds—have made campaigning in the mountainous districts anything but a picnic, and have retarded all movements. In the second place, intentional or otherwise, all dispatches are being considerably delayed, a not unusual occurrence since the beginning of the present crisis.

But if the development is slow it is none the less menacing, and an open outbreak of hostilities or a backdown on the part of one or the other, or both of the countries most interested cannot be much longer delayed, as the strain of maintaining armies of about 100 000 men each in the field is being felt with a steadily growing severity by both Turkey and Greece, so that a declaration of war would be welcomed by either side with a feeling of relief.

The Powers are still trying to avert war, with little prospect of success. It is stated that the French Ambassador at Constantinople, M. Gambon, has been instructed to draft an autonomous constitution for the island of Crete, allowing the Cretans to choose their own Governor and providing for a simultaneous Greek and Turkish evacuation of the island. It is feared this effort will turn out to have been made too late.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—The *Novoe Vremya* declares that all coercion of Greece upon the part of the Powers will cease as soon as war is declared, because otherwise it would bear the character of pro-Turkish intervention.

ROME, April 13.—In the Italian Senate to-day the Marquis Visconti Venosta, Foreign Minister, made a statement similar to that made by him in the Chamber of Deputies last Friday in reply to the interpellation of Signor Imbriania, the Socialist leader. He said that if a Turco-Greek war were inevitable he felt confident that the Powers would remain united, thus localizing the conflict and maintaining the general peace of Europe. The Senate then approved by a rising vote the statement of the Foreign Minister on behalf of the Government.

CANEA, April 13.—While fifty soldiers were landing to reinforce the forts at Kissamo, the Greeks fired on the boat. Several shots struck an Austrian boat which was assisting, whereupon two Austrian and one Turkish gunboat bombarded the Greeks and repulsed them.

It is said that the Cretans recently impaled outside the forts a Turkish non-commissioned officer whom they had captured.

LONDON, April 13.—At a banquet given by the Eighty Club to-night, Sir George Trevelyan presiding, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, charged the government with shrinking from a definite vote on the employment of British forces in Crete.

The Athens correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that compromise is evidently in the air. Turkey is showing herself exceptionally friendly to Greece, and it is believed in diplomatic circles that the two parties, if left alone, would settle the affair in a few days.

Advices from Epirus represent the situation there as a reign of terror. The Turks are laying the country waste with fire and sword. The Vali of Janina has ordered every Christian to give the Turkish army ten sheep and a bullock.

CANEA, April 13.—To-day the Turks fired upon the insurgents at Akrotiri, but the fusilade was stopped by the intervention of the foreign warships.

CONSTATINOPLE, April 13.—Another council of ministers is now in progress at the Yildiz Kiosk, and it is expected that it will result in an important decision with respect to the recent incursion upon Turkish territory. Additional battalions are being dispatched from Anatolia to reinforce the Turkish army at Salonica.

TRIKHALA, April 13, 10 H. M.—The insurgent bands have returned to Greek territory with the exception of one or two, which are composed of only a small number.

LONDON, April 13.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Constantinople says that the Turkish version of the fighting at Baltino has been published in the newspaper *Ikdam*, which states that 5,000 Greek troops were allowed to attack the place. Their retreat was then cut off and the Greeks were finally worsted, leaving 2,000 dead and dying upon the field. The *Ikdam* adds: "Out of pure magnanimity, the Turks took no prisoners."

INSURANCE SWINDLING.

A Colossal Attempt to Defraud Unearthed at Pittsburg, Pa.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—A colossal attempt at insurance swindling was unearthed to day when C. Linwood Woods, of C. L. Woods & Co., bankers, was arrested in his office in the Park building. The information was made by C. F. Harper, chief of the revision department of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of New York, charging Woods with procuring policies with intent to defraud. When Woods was confronted by the arresting officer he fell in a dead faint. On recovery, he acknowledged that he was "treed," and was committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail. Later he made a written confession, in which he gives the details of his scheme. He says that with a former agent of the Mutual Reserve he entered into a conspiracy to defraud His mode of procedure was to insert advertisements in the local papers for old men to act as collectors. He would ask the applicants for bond, but kindly waived the bond if the applicant would sign an application for insurance on his life. This was generally secured, and then Woods would get some irresponsible man to sign a promissory note to the Woods & Co. banking firm, filled out with amounts ranging from $10,000 to $15,000, so that consideration for the insurance policy at death could be claimed to be the debt established by the note. It is not known as yet how the applicants passed the medical examination. In Wood's desk were found sixty-five policies with himself as beneficiary, aggregating $900,000.

The Donjon.

The donjon or keep of the castle was a tower within, much stronger than the rest of the structure and designed as a last resort for the garrison when the walls and other portions of the fortification had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The donjon was generally provided with a secret exit, a tunnel being constructed, often many hundreds of yards in length, leading to some concealed outlet through which the besieged could receive succor, or in time of necessity, escape.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

FAULT OF A CRACK SHOT.

He Could Do Stunts With a Rifle, but Couldn't Hit Big Game at First.

A man went up in Jackson's Hole, Ida., to hunt. He could hit a can thrown into the air; he could hit swinging targets and shoot the bottoms out of beer bottles through the necks. The way he drove tacks was a marvel, and he was a fine shot at sparrow herds. When he arrived, it looked as if the Jackson's Hole game was going to suffer.

With him went a man who couldn't shoot in any such style. His rifle was a good one. He could hit a tin corn can at 50 yards very often, but he couldn't begin to compare with his friend as a fine shot. He was something of a hunter. He had killed bear and other big game though.

Both got to shooting in due time. The crack shot had a 38.55 with which he was perfectly familiar. His friend had a 45.10. The 38.55 was a more accurate weapon and plenty heavy enough for the game sought. The two men were still hunting one day and ran into a bunch of antelopes. There were seven of them, and in some way they allowed the men to get within 50 yards before they started. Both men opened fire, and away went the beasts full tilt. The survivors were soon out of sight. There were three dead antelopes. Not one had been touched by a 38.55 bullet, nor was there blood on the tails of the others. Neither was the crack shot excited at all. To prove it he threw one of his 38.55 shells into the air and cut it in two with a bullet.

Another day the crack shot at marks got to shooting at a deer. He fired five shots and never drew blood. He emptied the rest of the bullets from his repeater into a spot the size of a dollar 50 yards away. He shot the heads off some birds at 15 or 20 paces. He missed deer at 100 yards in spite of their standing still to look at him in the open.

It was weeks before he got to killing any big game at all. Then one day he saw a deer on a level with him and about 60 yards away, standing still in the open. After three shots he killed it. The bullet had broken the backbone instead of going through the fore shoulders, as he had expected. He aimed low, very low thereafter, and he killed plenty of game then. The moral is that green hunters of big game usually shoot too high.—New York Sun.

True When Written.

I was attracted to a place in Virginia near the Atlantic ocean, where the combined advantages of surf bathing and an absence of mosquitoes was advertised.

The surf bathing was there, but there were never more or larger mosquitoes than infested the place. The landlord was a leader in the church and made a great point of his conscientiousness, so I questioned him about the insects.

"Mosquitoes worse this year than usual?" I asked.

"Reckon not. They gen'ally bite purty sharp this season of the y'ar."

"Are there always this many here?"

"Erbout. Some gits killed, but don't seem ter make no difference."

"Didn't you advertise that the place was free from mosquitoes?"

"Sartin. I allus do, an ef ther war a single skeeter here I'd say so. I never lied yit, an I never shall. No, sir. When I say a thing, it's jest that way. I would be willin to give you $100 fer every skeeter you could hav found hyar when I writ that thar ad. las January. Ef you stay till frost, you'll fin that thar ain't one lef'. In July an August it stan's to reason thar mus' be skeeters."—Washington Star.

A Mantrap.

Those whose acquaintance with clams extends only to "little necks on the half shell" will be slow to think evil of any members of so delightful a family. But the shy and peaceful "little neck" has some big brothers who vigorously resent any attempt to pry into their personal affairs.

Men have accidentally stepped into the open jaws of these huge clams at low tide, and the clams, closing their jaws, have held them fast until the tide rose, when the men were drowned. Other men have reached for a lure in the form of a luminous spot. The instant they touched it the shells of a clam closed on their arms, and in a few minutes the men were drowned.

Some of these clams that trap men are found imbedded in the coral reefs of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and the men captured are pearl divers. The flesh of one of the huge clams sometimes weighs 20 pounds, and added to that is the 500 pounds or more of shell. The shell is sometimes 5 feet long by 2¾ feet wide.—Youth's Companion.

Effect of Good Housing Upon the Poor.

Lord Shaftesbury, who practically interested himself for more than 60 years in improving the homes of the masses, said time and again that many of the people who were in a filthy and deplorable condition had been made so by their surroundings, and that where their homes had been improved they had been rescued from such conditions. Human nature is imitative; the force of good example is catching. Lack of opportunity to lead a more civilized existence, not the inclination to remain as they are, largely explains the situation of the poorer elements among city dwellers. Sir Sidney Waterlow cites the punctuality with which the rents are paid to his corporation as evidence that people having good rooms are anxious to keep them. He believes that there is a growing desire for comfortable homes. —Century.

The New Man Must Hustle.

The colleges for women are said to be besieged with applicants for the higher education, with the number constantly increasing. This suggests two facts—the possibilities of the race for intellectual development when the women are so eager for knowledge, and the absolute necessity for the new man to be up and doing to keep pace with the feminine procession.—Baltimore American.

More Effective.

Mrs. Snaggs—I can't say that it appears to me to be right to put murderers to death by means of the electric chair.

Mr. Snaggs—I think myself that an electric folding bed would be a more appropriate piece of furniture. —Pittsburg Chronicle.

His Weakness.

"Waddington's lost his situation again for being down late."

"How did that happen?"

"Well, he got another fit of staying at home to take photographs of his baby."—Chicago Record.

Brahmans and Red Hair.

There was a time when the Brahmans punished men with death if they offered to take redheaded women as their wives. Finding that the men persisted in running away with and marrying blonds in spite of the law, a decree was passed which directed that all red haired female babies be drowned.

Large Bridgeman was the most remarkable example of the patience and tact requisite in the education of blind and deaf mutes. It is said that at the beginning of her mental training one lesson was given her over 500 times before she finally comprehended it.

Paine's Celery Compound

is the

Best

Spring Medicine

In The World.

It makes the weak strong. We have it.

For sale at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S, Northwest Cor. Front and Market Sts.

mar 13 tf

A SAD ACCIDENT.

The Lynching Party Had Not Considered the Shrinking Process.

Western Judge—You are charged, sir, with being the leader of a party which hunted down and lynched a horse thief. The days have gone by when citizens of this great commonwealth can thus take the law into their own hands; hence your arrest. What have you to say?

Prominent Citizen—I ain't guilty, jedge. I'll tell you how it was. We caught the feller and tied his hands and feet. Nothin wrong in that, was there, jedge?

"No, that was no doubt necessary."

"Waal, jedge, there was a storm comin up, an we couldn't spare him an umbrella, so we stood him under a tree. That was all right, wasn't it?"

"Certainly."

"Waal, the clouds kept gatherin, an the wind was blowin pretty high, an we didn't want him blown away, so we tied a rope around his neck an fastened the other end to the limb above—not tight, jedge, jest so as to hold him—an we left him standin solid on his feet. Nothin wrong about that, was there?"

"Nothing at all."

"Then I kin be excused, can't I?"

"But the man was found suspended from that tree and stone dead the next morning."

"None of us had anything to do with that, jedge. You see, we left him standin there in good health an spirits, for we give him all he could drink when he said 'goodby;' but, you see, during the night rain came up, an I s'pose the rope got purty wet an shrunk a couple of feet. That's how the sad accident happened, jedge."—New York Weekly.

For Thin Women.

Women who wish to gain flesh should keep warm. One physician puts his whole prescription to such patients in one sentence, "Eat root vegetables and keep warm." Soft, warm, wadded lounging robes, deep, downy chairs and pillows to nestle in should be a part of the belongings of the woman seeking avoirdupois.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 50 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Your Country Produce send it to me. Seven years experience. Beef Cattle, Mutton, and Milch Cows a specialty. M. C. Benson, No. 5 South Water street. ap 10 tf

500 Potted Roses, fine varieties, 10 cents each. $1.10 per dozen without Pots. Tuberose Bulbs 20 cts per dozen. Handle and ship all kinds of vegetables in season. W. J. Kirkham, 104 South Front street. ap 9 tf

Think of it! 10-4 Sheeting at 18 Market street for 11½ cents per yard. Just received tremendous job in White Goods and Matting to be run off this week. New bargains coming in every day. ap 7 tf

Call No. 346 Bell Telephone when in need of Fine Candies manufactured daily. Fresh Fruit received by every steamer. "Jamaica Bananas" a specialty this week. My "Ice Cream" parlor is now open Andrew Mavronichols, 705 North Fourth street. mar 21 tf

At N. Paul's, 204 Princess street you can obtain the best of Candy, Fruit, etc., at the lowest price. Ice Cream Parlors open every night, and after June 1st open all night. Call Bell 'Phone 342 and your wants will be supplied. mar 14 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 99. mar 13 tf

L. K. Williams, 138 Market street, does first-class Laundry. Many people prefer Chinese laundry to any other. Try him. Shirts 10c, Collars 2c, Cuffs 2c. Satisfaction guaranteed. mar 10 tf

Hayden, F. B., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House 571

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G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington
E. F. McRae, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

je 1m

Knock Down Prices.

ARBUCKLE COFFEE, 10 cases.
RIO COFFEE, 100 bags.
FLOUR, all grades, 800 barrels.
SUGARS, " 100 "
STAR LYE, 100 cases.
MENDELSON'S LYE, 100 cases.
A. & H. SODA, 100 cases.

W. B. COOPER.

apr 11 tf Daw Wilmington, N. C.

Notice.

On account of the withdrawal of Mr. J. H. Bunting from the Sunday arrangement between the down town Druggists, my Drug Store will be open every Sunday hereafter.

JAMES D. NUTT,
apr 4 tf The Druggist.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK.

No. 29 North Front St.

A SPECIAL SHOWING OF LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

We have three brands made up in Organdies of the most exquisite patterns. Each Waist has directions for changing the Sleeves from the present style to the "Butter Fly" Sleeve.

"Gertrude" $1.50.

"Hortense" $3.00.

Exquisite Silks for SHIRT WAISTS.

United Brand TRADE MARK.

"Marion." Queen Bess $1.00.

"Phillis" $2.00.

Imported ORGANDIES for SHIRT WAISTS.

Kid Gloves for Easter, Beautiful Shades.

ap 11 tf

Joe Jefferson,

The most noted actor of the comedy known as "Rip Van Winkle," played in our Opera House last night before a large and appreciative audience. There were loud bursts of laughter heard from every side, and he played his part with great tact and merit. He represented the man that went up on the mountain side and fell asleep and slept twenty years. When he awoke the times had changed, the town had grown, and with it opposition and push on every side. He found what we find looking back 20 years, when the world did business on easy going happy-go-lucky plan, sold and bought on long time, when a man's word was as good as his bond. But we have to look in another direction to be up to the times and ahead of that class of merchants that play the part of "Rip Van Winkle" in their daily life, and also act the part of Joe Jefferson in another respect. His prices are double for seats of other companies, and also their prices are double for their goods, as can be seen by comparison in prices below:

Ladies' Sailor Hats both white and black, for 9c each. Nice High Crown Sailors at 15c.

Beautiful banded Sailors at 25c, both bell and plain crown.

1,000 Hats made of fine straw and braid, a special leader this week, for 10c.

Ladies' Hats, nicely trimmed of ribbon, chiffon and flowers, gotten up in good style, for 50c. Nicer Hats for 75c and $1.00. Fine Chiffon, made of best of silk, 46 inches wide, all colors, $1.00 per yard. Fine Hats made up in good style, trimmed out of the best of material, for $1.50, 2.00, 2.50 up to 6.00 each.

We are controlling the principal Millinery business of the city, and would like to have you look at our stock of Hats before buying elsewhere; get our prices and you will find we are not asleep, nor have we been asleep for 20 years.

With your headwear you need some nice Dress Goods, Silks, Percales, Linens. Lauren's Spring Wool Suiting, all the leading style of Dress Goods of every kind. Shirt Waist Silk for 35c, strictly all silk, good colors and styles. 30 inches wide, 1 piece of each color, best of silk background with light shade of green stripe—one lilac, one navy blue with small white stripe—for 35c per yard. Shades of Silk for 35c per yard. Best Taffeta for 60, 69, 75, and 85c per yard.

You will find us at 119 North Front St., opposite The Ortor.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

apr 11 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

FOR EASTER.

We Are Showing a Nice Line of Dress Goods.

All Silk and Wool goods 25 and 45 cents a yard. They are beauties.

Our 10c Dimities are sold elsewhere at 15 cents. Everything in Dress Trimmings. Ladies' Skirt Protectors 5c a yard. Some beautiful Flowers for trimming Hats. Sailor Hats 10 and 75c. Elegant line of Shoes and Slippers. Pat. Tip Oxfords are low as 4Cc. Some new things in Tan Goods.

Our stock of Clothing is complete. Nobby Easter Suits $3.50 to $8.50. We make a specialty in $5.00 Suits. Pretty line of Easter Pants.

Yours for Bargains,

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Bell Phone 118. Inter-State 218.

Car fare paid on purchases of $2.00 and up.
Greatest Bargains in Mattings. ap 11 tf

EASTER SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

Laarge Stock. Latest Styles.

Ladies' Black and Chocolate Oxfords.

Gents' Russia Calf Bals. Misses and Children's Oxfords and Slippers.

New Stock, made for this trade. Lowest prices. Give us a call.

EXCELSIOR SHOE STORE,

Fourth and Campbell Streets.

ap 11 tf

Hardware, Tinware,

EARTHENWARE,

STOVES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose,

Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers.

Wm. H. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. mar 24 tf

Now is the Time to Make Your DEPOSIT IN THE Wilmington Savings & Trust Company.

Deposits made by April 1st begin to bear interest on that day at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $6,000.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice-President.

GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

mar 26 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

We want your business, and will Make it to Your Interest to Deal with us. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. D. L. GORE, Vice President. W. C. COKER Jr., 2nd Vice President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

	March 9th, '96.	March 9th, '97
Deposits	$569,000	$609,000
Surplus and Net Profits	54,300	65,153
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid 6 per cent. per annum.
Last Installment of Capital paid in October, 1892. ap 4 tf